The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Resolutions of the Union League of America.

President Grant and His Administration Endorsed.

Trial of the Safe Burglary Conspirators.

Judge Humphreys Charges the Press with Making Unjust Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1874.

President Grant and His Administration Endorsed.

The committee appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which met in Baltimore on the 20th inst., visited the President, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell to-day, for the purpose of presenting resolutions adopted at that meeting. The committee consisted of Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, Chairman; Geo. Harlow, of Illinois; Col. Thos. R. Rich and Col. Thos. H. Gardiner, of Maryland. The resolutions presented were as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize with feelings of great pride the wise judgment and discretion manifested by our Chief Magistrate, President Grant, in selecting such true and tried patriots as Hon. Marshall Jewell and Hon. B. H. Bristow to the high and important positions in his Cabinet of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury, and do assure him that such appointments tend greatly to strengthen his administration.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the policy pursued by Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, and Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in inaugurating a new and healthier order of things in their departments, and in their efforts to rid the service of corrupt and inefficient officers, and commend their example to other branches of the Government.

Resolved, That we call on the administration to weed out all corrupt and inefficient officers, whenever found, as a most important step toward regaining the impaired confidence of the people.

Resolved, That we believe the surest means of strengthening the Republican party and overcoming the influence of the White Leagues in the South is to reorganize the Union Leagues in that locality, and that a proper recognition of our Order at this time would be fraught with good results.

In presenting the resolutions to the President, Governor Newell assured him that his administration was endorsed by the League. On behalf of the Order he expressed a hope for its continued success, stating at the same time that they had no candidates for office to present, but simply desired to give him an assurance of their confidence and support. They congratulated the President and the country upon the entry into the Cabinet of Postmaster General Jewell and Secretary Bristow, whose appointments gave ample guarantee that the business in their respective departments would be conducted for the best interests of the people.

The President, in response, said he was happy to receive this assurance of confidence and support from the League, and glad to hear that the recent appointments in his Cabinet were so acceptable.

An additional resolution was presented to Postmaster General Jewell, expressive of confidence and approval of his course.

Governor Jewell, in response, said he was happy to receive the congratulations of the committee and thankful for this expression of confidence and reform from such an influential body as the Union League. It was his purpose to continue the course which he had inaugurated until the work of reformation has been fully accomplished, and in this he was ably seconded by the President.

The National Council of the Union League of America will assemble in Cincinnati on the 15th of January next. Measures will be taken to effect a thorough reorganization of the League throughout the country.

The Safe Burglary Case

was resumed to-day. Judge Humphreys announced that he would allow the jury to visit the premises at some stage of the proceedings, when convenient. He then directed the officer to take the jury out of the Court for a few minutes, and when they had retired addressed the counsel upon the peculiar report of the proceedings which some of the papers are presenting their readers. One of them, he said, has a standing head, entitled: "Mockery of justice." Another criticises unjustly, and another paper makes a digest of the proceedings in a form quite objectionable to the cause of justice. This is all contrary to law, and it may possibly become the province of the Court to interfere in such publications if they are persisted in. Such publications and such remarks in the press are intimidations and may influence action, and should be suppressed. There can be no stronger method of intimidating a jury than some of the publications which have appeared. After the case is concluded there will be no impropriety in the press making such criticism as the facts may warrant, not, however, to use any more liberty in that respect than is allowed in any other branch of public business.

The jury was recalled, and Oscar D. Dodge, Supervisor of Special Agents of the Treasury Department, was sworn. He testified that he was acquainted with George Carter, of Baltimore, and that in consequence of an interview with him, held another interview with Harrington, Gov. Shepherd and Col. Howe. He told these gentlemen that Carter told him that a Government safe had been robbed, and that Columbus Alexander was implicated in the burglary, and had agreed to furnish one thousand dollars for the purpose. Harrington said he was investigating the matter and fixing up a chain of evidence. Benton, one of the burglars in custody, had informed him that Alexander was concerned in the robbery.

Witness offered to aid some of his detectives in working up the case, but Governor Shepherd said Harrington was pushing the matter, and no assistance was required. Carter afterward told witness that Alexander did not put up one thousand dollars, but that he was interested in the matter. Harrington was anxious to have witness employ Carter for the Government, saying he would pay for his services, but witness declined.

Gustave Zerruth was called. As he had been indicted in this case, the Court ordered a *nol. pros.* to be entered. Witness was acquainted with Nettleship; met him last March.

When witness was asked whether he made any arrangements to meet Nettleship in Philadelphia, the defence objected to the question, arguing that such evidence was inadmissible; that no declarations of a third party could be allowed.

Mr. Davidge argued at length against the admission of the evidence.

Before the conclusion of his remarks the Court took a recess.

After the recess Mr. Davidge concluded his argument, and the Court decided that the prosecution might continue the line of examination, and that the jury must separate the evidence as against each party on trial.

The examination of Zerruth was continued. He told the story of Nettleship meeting him in Newark, N. J., and giving him money to pay his expenses to Washington, where he promised to meet him. In Washington witness met Demain and Hayes, the latter under the assumed name of Butler; also saw Nettleship several times. Afterwards met Demain and Hayes at the Marble saloon by arrangement under the direction of Nettleship. At that meeting witness heard Hayes tell Demain that he could get those books and papers. Demain said it would be a great accommodation to the party. On Saturday night witness was with Hayes until eleven o'clock, when the latter started to go to the depot. Hayes wished to go alone, but witness followed him. Nettleship came in on the train, and Nettleship and Hayes jumped into a hack and drove to the Owen House, and witness followed. Hayes came out soon and said Nettleship did not wish to see Zerruth. Hayes said Nettleship told him that this was the greatest put-up job in the country, and if witness did not leave the city they would all go to the penitentiary. Hayes said he was going. Nettleship met witness next morning, and was surprised he had not left the city; told him to go home and he would meet him in Newark and settle with him; gave witness fifty dollars to go home with. Witness started for home; met Hayes at Wilmington, who told him that he had better make himself scarce for a few months; that this was a put-up job on Columbus Alexander, and that it was put up by Nettleship and his chief, Whitley.

The court ruled out the reference to Whitley until he was connected with the case in some other manner.

Adjourned.

Suicide of a Murderess.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 27.—The final act in the Mawson murder case, at Anderson, Indiana, so far as Mrs. Mawson was concerned, terminated last night, about twelve o'clock, by the taking of her own life by means of poison. Before the verdict was rendered she was allowed to go out to her house to change her apparel, being accompanied by a guard. It is supposed that she procured the poison at this visit, she having it concealed about her house. Last evening she was discovered lying on her bed, quite sick, and apparently in great agony. A physician was summoned at once, who pronounced her symptoms to be such as indicated arsenic in the stomach. An antidote was prepared, but she stubbornly refused to take it, and in a few hours expired. Her son is still held for trial.

THE LOUISIANA CONFLICT.

The Naturalization Question.

AN INVESTIGATION AT MONROE.

The Naturalization Question.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Thomas J Semmes, Judge Collins, J. H. New and Albert Voorhees, prominent attorneys, have given opinions adverse to that of Attorney General Field regarding the Second District Court naturalizations. It is now stated that if Field's opinion prevails, a large number of convicts will claim new trials and many litigations will be renewed where juries who tried causes had one or more persons naturalized by the Second District Court. It is also stated that several parish officials will be disqualified.

The Raid on Ku-Klux.

HOMER, LA., October 27.—No additional arrests in this parish are reported since Saturday. There are several bodies of troops in various parts of the parish. H. H. Maxey, a Republican, says that warrants are out for over two hundred citizens. Not a single threatened individual has left or will leave. There is a difference of opinion among Republicans here as to the effect of the arrests on Saturday, some of them repudiating the whole affair and endeavoring to shift the responsibility. Rumors of arrests are frequent from neighboring parishes.

NEW IBERIA, October 27.—It is reported that Seack Fournet and Benjamin Bertrand were arrested in St. Martins Parish to-day by a United States Deputy Marshal. The prisoners tried here yesterday are still in custody, all offers to sign bonds being refused. General DeClouet, one of the wealthiest planters in St. Martins Parish, came here to-day to sign bonds, and was refused.

Troops in St. Marys Parish.

FRANKLIN, La., October 27.—A detachment of United States infantry, in command of Captain Page, arrived here to-night. Their arrival causes much surprise among all classes of citizens, as the parish of St. Marys was never more quiet than at present, and a better and more friendly feeling exists among the two races now than ever before.

An Investigation at Monroe.

MONROE, LA., October 27.—The investigation before Commissioner Jewett of the case of Judge Scott, Recorder Ramsey and Mayor Richardson, of Homer, Claiborne parish, who were brought here yesterday, closed to-day. A decision will be rendered to-morrow.

The testimony of Scott Raines, colored, the principal witness for the prosecution, was that the Republican meeting broke up because of a pistol fired in the street about a square off. No one disturbed or threatened the meeting, but he (Raines) was subsequently abused by the white men, but did not leave town till sunset. Young Maxey, the other Government witness, testified favorably to the accused. Sheriff Aycock, summoned by the defense, testified that himself, Ramsey, Richardson and Scott were active in keeping the peace, which was threatened by the violent action of the negroes, who demanded possession of a white man who had a difficulty with a negro where the pistol was fired, and that he summoned several whites as an armed posse to suppress the mob; that he arrested the white man whose forcible seizure the blacks attempted; that there was no politics in the case; that there were only about fifty white men in town to three hundred blacks.

Rev. J. H. Jordan, also for the defense, corroborated the testimony of Aycock, and said that when he saw the blacks rushing to seize the white man he laid hands on the shoulders of the foremost negro and told him to await the action of the authorities. Several in the rear cried, "Knock the d—d white man loose." The negroes halted, however, and finally quiet was restored.

Here the evidence closed, and the case was argued by John Ray for the prosecution and Judge Richardson and Captain Cobb for the defense. The prisoners are confined under guard in an old dilapidated residence. The trial of Huey, Mayfield and Phillips, of Lincoln, is fixed for to-morrow.

Telegraph Wires Cut.

MONROE, LA., October 27.—The Telegraph company is taking testimony relative to the cutting of wires by Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Selye, west of Vienna. Both wires were cut in six different places, and forty or fifty feet taken out of each wire and the ends wrapped around trees and insulators removed. The repairer was several hours in repairing the damages. The affidavits will show that the cutting was done by soldiers under orders from Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Selye.

Serving Writs Under Difficulties.

HOMER, LA., October 27.—Judge Trimble has information that when Sheriff Aycock reached Vienna, and served the writs issued by him, that the Sheriff and his deputy were treated in a most contemptuous manner; the writ of *habeas corpus* disregarded, and that shameful and abusive language was used by Lieut. Hodgson. The prisoners, Scott, Ramsey and Richardson, were surrounded by soldiers, guns cocked and presented at the law officers, and the writs defied by the military officer. Judge Trimble is indignant that the civil authority was disregarded, and will take steps to punish the offenders. Trimble is a Republican and a supporter of the Kellogg administration.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1874.

A Forger Released on Bail.

Alvah Blasdell, confined in the Tombs for several months on a charge of being concerned in stupendous forgeries of New York Central and Buffalo & Erie Railroad bonds, the discovery of which created such alarm at the time, furnished the necessary bail and was released.

Examination of Henry Clews.

The examination of Henry Clews touching his property was held to-day on an application of L. E. Schneider, judgment creditor for $7,000. The defendant testified that his property mostly consisted of railroad and other bonds, to a large amount in the Mechanics Bank and Fourth National, and his reason for making the assignment was that the property should be divided equally between the creditors. During the examination it was announced that H. B. Crosby, who has been in London, negotiating a loan on the defendant's bonds, to meet the demands of American creditors, had arrived, and the examination was adjourned to await the result of the interview between Clews and Crosby.

The "Tribune" Libel Case.

In the case of W. F. G. Shanks, editor of the *Tribune*, wherein an appeal had been taken from the decision of Judge Fancher, discharging Shanks from the custody of the Sheriff of Kings county, the Supreme Court of General Term has given an opinion, ordering that Shanks be recommitted to the custody of the Kings county Sheriff. The case originated in the refusal of Shanks to give to the Grand Jury of Brooklyn the name of the author of certain alleged libelous articles in the *Tribune*, upon which information the persons claiming to be libeled proposed to base an action of law.

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FAMINE IN NEBRASKA.

Thousands of People in a Starving Condition and Without Clothing.

OMAHA, October 27.—Information received from southwestern Nebraska shows that thousands of people are in a starving condition. One informant saw many who for weeks had nothing to eat but baked squash and pumpkin and salt; others who had lived on baked flour and water, one meal a day, for weeks. Ten thousand people in this State will need aid sufficient to keep them from starvation and being frozen to death this winter. Hundreds of people are naked and on the verge of starvation and without means to leave the State. Snow fell at Laramie and Cheyenne to-day.

A Political Discussion Ends in a Riot.

RICHMOND, VA., October 27.—During a political discussion yesterday at King William Court House between J. B. Sener, the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress from the First District, and B. B. Douglass, Conservative candidate, an affray occured, which resulted in serious injury to Sener, who had his arm badly broken and was otherwise hurt. It is stated that the difficulty originated in some remark by Sener in reference to Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, which was corrected by Douglass. Other words of an insulting character were interchanged, when Douglass threw a tumbler at Sener, and a fight followed. The crowd rushed upon the platform, and in the scuffle Sener received the injuries mentioned.

RELIGIOUS.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1874.

The Canon on Ritualism, which developed such an interest in the Convention, was adopted to-day by an overwhelming vote. The only votes against it were from two dioceses where clerical deputies voted against it, and three dioceses where lay deputies voted adverse to the Canon. The deputies from the Diocese of Pittsburgh—excepting one clerical and one lay deputy—voted in favor of the Canon. C.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The Protestant Episcopal General Convention reassembled this morning, and after the morning prayer resumed business.

Wm. Walsh, a lay delegate from Philadelphia, stated that he had a charge relative to the Seymour case, which he would hand over to the secretary if the latter would furnish him copies of the other charges relating to the same subject, which were in his possession.

A discussion ensued, many of the delegates from Illinois claiming that these papers should be the property of the House, and that they should not be made the subject of barter between delegates from Philadelphia and the House, and they were of the opinion that Bishop Seymour ought at least to have copies of these charges brought against him. The whole matter was laid on the table, after which Mr. Walsh handed in his documents, with the remark that it did not matter to him, but he thought he would offer a little opposition.

The Committee on the State of the Church submitted an extended report on the condition of the Church at the present time. Gratifying accounts from all parts of the country in regard to her welfare are received, but it was a matter of regret that the number of candidates for holy orders had decreased since 1871. The committee recommended the creation of a Building Fund, and commended the condition of the Church in the South to her more fortunate sister churches in the North.

The Committee on Canons reported having had under consideration message twenty-one of the House of Bishops, containing an amended canon on the subject of divorce, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution: That the House of Deputies concur with the House of Bishops on the proposed Convention on the subject of divorce, with the following amendments: First—Strike out section one. Second—Strike out sections three, four and five. Third—Strike out section two, so that the Canon may read as follows: Of Marriage and Divorce—No minister of this Church shall solemnize matrimony in any case when there is a divorced wife or husband of the other party still living, and when the divorce was obtained for some cause arising out of marriage, but this Canon shall not be held to apply to any innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced, seeking to be united again.

Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Andrews declared himself strongly in favor of the amendment to the ritual reported by the Committee on Canons.

Rev. John Bolton, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the report of the committee. It was almost identical with that offered by Rev. Mr. Lennie, of Maryland, forbidding the use of incense, elevation of the elements, holy communion, &c., &c.

Mr. Bolton spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of his substitute.

A message was received from the House of Bishops assenting to the setting off of a portion of the territory of California as a missionary jurisdiction.

Another message was received with regard to giving notice to Bishop of Canada in the event of the deposition of clergymen. The Bishops amended the word "Deposition" for "Suspension." The House of Deputies concurred in both messages.

Rev. Dr. Beers, of Albany, thought it was better to have no legislation on the subject, but concerning the report, thought it did not give anti-ritualists as much as they wanted, but gave ritualists more than they required. He said that Professor Tyndall had with verbal felicity, which tingled in the ears like music, led many Christians to doubt whether the human race was an oyster bed or a monkey show, and we answer the argument by wrangling over a little matter like a ceremonial.

After further discussion it was resolved to limit the time of succeeding speakers on the subject to fifteen minutes, and close the discussion at four o'clock, the concluding address to be allowed the Committee on Canons. A recess was then taken.

After the recess the discussion on the ritual was opened by Rev. Dr. Jacob L. Clark, of Connecticut, favoring the amendment offered by the delegates from Wisconsin.

Rev. John A. Harrison, of Tennessee, said the feeling of the Church was against allowing any extremist opinions into its doctrines. He thought the feeling of the Church was also against permitting any ritualistic doctrines to creep into it. This Church, it seemed to him, should take some measures to arraign any bishop who practiced ritualistic ceremonies. As an amendment to the proposed canon, he offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three clerical and three lay deputies, to act with three members of the House of Bishops, in the selection of a commission of learned men, which shall sit from time to time to consider the whole question of ritual, and report to the next General Convention what legislation, if any, may be necessary on the subject.

Mr. Hazelhurst, lay delegate from Pennsylvania, after saying that the air was full of ritualism, asserted that all law necessary on the subject was already laid down in the Prayer Book and Constitution. If the clergy did not enforce the law, the laity would take its execution into their own hands and preserve the Ark of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, spoke in support of the proposed canon, referring to the objections brought against the use of the words "doubtful doctrines," he said it was not plainly erroneous doctrines, but doubtful statements of doctrine, which were occasioning the most mischief in the churches.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn, said that this canon of the committee meant either the death or victory of ritualism. He advocated the passage of the canon. If it was not adopted a terrible wrong had been done Dr. Seymour.

The discussion was closed on behalf of the Committee on Canons by Mr. Hill Hickswin, of Pittsburgh. He replied to the points raised by former speakers against the adoption of the report. He said that if the amendments to the canon were adopted, it would be likely to defeat the passage of any canon again.

On motion, the amendments to the canon were laid on the table. A vote was then taken on the report of the Committee on Canons, and it was agreed to. The result was taken by dioceses and orders, as follows: Clerical vote—whole number represented, 41; ayes, 38; noes, 2; divided, 1. Lay vote—dioceses represented, 38; ayes, 34; noes, 3; divided, 1.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the Clerical and Lay Deputies that they concurred in Message 34 asking for the appointment of a joint committee to consider some plan for the relief of Presiding Bishops, and had appointed as such committee the Bishops of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The Convention then adjourned.

Politics in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—A dispatch from Virginia City says a change is announced on the Independent Legislative ticket by the substitution of the name J. C. Caldwell, of Gold Hill, for the State Senate, in place of A. K. Porter. The anti-Sharonites are circulating an address signed by J. C. McGill, of the San Francisco Bricklayers' Association, to the working men of Nevada, but it does not find much favor, from the fact that even many working men consider it an unnecessary interference of outside parties with affairs in Nevada. The question of subsidy is attaining more prominence. Both sides are charging the opposition candidates with having a subsidy record. The *Enterprise* this morning reprints articles of association of the Humboldt & Colorado Railroad, of which T. C. Ellis, the Democratic nominee for Congress, was one of the incorporators, for granting a franchise to which a bill was introduced in the last Legislature. One of the clauses of this bill authorized the county of Eureka to issue $150,000 in bonds to the railroad, in return for par value of stock to a similar amount. DeLong's name has dropped out of the contest. The Republicans are trying to make the issue a Sutro and anti-Sutro one, with but little reference to the qualification of candidates.

Miners in Council—Second Annual Meeting of the Miners' National Association.

CLEVELAND, October 27.—The second annual meeting of the Miners' National Association commenced in this city this morning. A large number of delegates are present, representing associations and lodges in all parts of the country from Pennsylvania to Wyoming Territory. John Seney, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and submitted an address reviewing the relations between employers and miners.

Races at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., October 27.—The fall meeting of the Driving Park Association opened to-day with a good track and fair attendance. First race, three minute horses, nine entries, all started; won by Bashaw, of Cincinnati. Best time 2:45.

Second race, 2:35 horses, fourteen entries, twelve started; won by John W. Hall, Cincinnati. Time 2:30½, 2:37, 2:40½.

Violating the Enforcement Act.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 27.—Four white men were brought to this city by Deputy United States Marshal from Screven county to-day charged with violating the Enforcement act at the recent State election.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

Report on the Condition of the Erie Railway.

Review of the Breadstuffs Market.

Count Von Arnim to be Released To-day.

The Montenegrin Massacres.

Turkey Advised to Mete Out Speedy Justice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Shipwrecked Sailors Rescued.

LONDON, October 27.—The brig Lophema, from Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steamship Mary, which foundered while on a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. It is probable that with the exception of the five persons above mentioned, and two landed at Falmouth, all on board the Mary are lost.

The Breadstuffs Market.

The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: With fair and a colder temperature the weather here and on the Continent has been favorable for late potatoes, seed sowing and all kinds of field work. In France, potatoes are abundant, free from disease. The tendency of the wheat market here is rather upward. In some cases there has been an advance of a shilling. The markets of France and Belgium have slowly followed those of Great Britain. The sales in England during the week show a diminution of 10,000 quarters, which makes evident the reluctance of growers to accept the present rates. Freights in Hungary are declining, though they are yet too high to admit of the shipment of wheat to England. Southern Russia is beginning, however, to ship, despairing of doing better for some time to come, as supplies are rapidly increasing. It is thought that cold weather will soon interfere with shipments from America by closing rivers and canals, when some improvement in prices is expected.

The Erie Railway.

LONDON, October 27.—Captain Tyler has made his report on the condition of the Erie Railway. He says the road undoubtedly possesses great natural advantages, but in order that its resources may be properly developed, several things are necessary, which he specifies as follows: Double track, with steel rails, and durable sleepers, on the whole main line and some sections, some improvements in the gradients of the road; fresh extensions and connections; change of gauge indispensable; improved terminal arrangements to provide sufficient storage for increased traffic; iron bridges to be substituted for wooden when the latter require renewal; speculation in coal fields and all other speculations should be avoided. No outside rings should be permitted to carry out any of the above mentioned improvements. Liberal expenditure is required, but the precise amount to be expended from time to time can only be settled after the most careful deliberation. There is probably no railway in the world which would better repay such a large expenditure than this if a really good management, supported by a stable constituency of proprietors, can be permanently secured.

Captain Tyler recommends the organization of a strong committee in England to control the arrangements with regard to fresh capital and expenditure generally. The report strongly urges the avoidance of competition wherever possible, and instances the great railway systems penetrating the Alleghanies which are carrying produce at manifestly unprofitable rates. Investors are told to make allowance for the depressing effects of last autumn's panic, and not consider as normal the present year's traffic. The connecting line from Buffalo west is in excellent condition.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim's Case.

BERLIN, October 27.—The municipal tribunal of this city has summoned, as witness in the Von Arnim affair, Herr Hauzer, editor of the Vienna *Presse*, and requested him to bring a copy of his paper containing the diplomatic revelations in reference to the ecclesiastical dispute in Prussia.

Kullmann's Defense.

LONDON, October 27.—The defense in the Kullmann case is to be insanity.

Kullman's counsel insists upon the presence of Prince Bismarck as a witness at Wursburg as indispensable. As the session of Parliament begins at the same time as the trial commences, compliance with the demand is impossible. The counsel also adduces the fact of the incurable lunacy of the defendant's mother, and demands his examination by a physician skilled in the treatment of cases of insanity.

BERLIN, October 27.—The newspapers say Count von Arnim will be released to-morrow. Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin. Herr Hauser has been examined at Vienna. He refused to discover the source of his revelations in the Von Arnim case.

The Deputies from Lorraine.

BERLIN, October 27.—The *Germania* newspaper says the Deputies from Lorraine will take their seats immediately upon the opening of the sessions of the Reichstag.

ITALY.

The Foreign Policy of the Government.

TURIN, October 27.—Signor Visconti Venosti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed an assemblage of his constituents in this city last evening. He adverted to the fact of the existence of a party in Europe hostile to Italy, and expressed a wish that Italy would live in harmony with other powers. The programme of the Government, he said, would be the maintenance of a financial equilibrium and the adoption of measures for public safety in certain provinces. The speaker, in conclusion, said: This programme will also be the basis of our foreign policy, because it affects in essential conditions the strength and credit of the State, both at home and abroad.

AUSTRIA.

Commercial Treaties with Turkish Principalities.

VIENNA, October 27.—The Austrian Government has informed the Porte of its intention to conclude commercial arrangements with his principalities, and has intimated that it considers discussion of the subject closed. Turkey is endeavoring to secure a stipulation that the principalities shall obtain the Porte's sanction before concluding any arrangements, but to this Austria declined to agree. Germany and Russia have informed the Porte that they approve of the views of Austria, but do not say whether they intend to follow her example.

MONTENEGRO.

The Late Massacres.

BRUSSELS, October 27.—*Le Nord*, the organ of the Russian Government, says the Montenegrin massacres cannot be overlooked. Turkey must mete out speedy justice to the perpetrators, and make reparation for their crimes. The great powers have advised the Porte to take this course.

VIENNA, October 27.—A dispatch from Catarro says the Porte has refused the request of the Montenegrins that consuls of foreign powers be permitted to participate in the investigation of the late outrages.

CANADA.

A Woman Elected City Treasurer of Toronto.

TORONTO, October 27.—At a meeting of the City Council last evening, Mrs. B. Herman was elected City Treasurer by a majority of five votes.

INDIA.

Nana Sahib.

CALCUTTA, October 27.—The *Times of India* of to-day announces that Col. Mobray Thompson, the defender of Cawnpore, fails to identify the person who claimed to be Nana Sahib, though he says there is certainly a likeness. The prisoner declares that he was drunk when he falsely confessed that he was Nana Sahib. He states that he was arrested by mistake in 1864, and subsequently released, and claims that he has relatives who will recognize him.

FRANCE.

The Spanish Memorandum.

PARIS, October 27.—The Government has issued a note to allay disquieting rumors current on the Bourse and elsewhere in connection with the Spanish memorandum. The note says: "The memorandum refers more to past than to present matters, and that the attitude of none of the great powers justifies the alarm felt by Spain, and which served as a pretext for sending the memorandum."

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, October 27.—Reinforcements sailed to-day for Cuba.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 27, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30:07	57	87	N.E.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29:94	71	49	N.W	Fair.
9 P. M.	30:00	59	76	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30:00.
Mean Thermometer, 61.
Highest Thermometer, 73.
Lowest Thermometer, 53.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 68; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 63; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy thermometer 58; Fort Gibson, I. T., fair, thermometer 71; Indianapolis, fair, thermometer 60; Keokuk, cloudy, thermometer 58; La Crosse, light rain, thermometer 49; Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 66; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 67; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 66; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 64; Omaha, Neb., clearing, thermometer 57; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 56; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 68; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 68; St. Paul, Minn., light rain, thermometer 43; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 63; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 58.

Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Oct. 28, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle States and New England, rising barometer, northeast and northwest winds, cooler, clear and clearing weather, followed in the evening by partial cloudiness in the western part of the former.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Hiram Simenton has been appointed Internal Revenue storekeeper for the Third Ohio District.

—The mass meeting in Memphis last night to protest against soldiers being brought there was a failure.

—Jules Berton, Vice Consul of France at Sacramento, has tendered his resignation to the Consul, to be forwarded to the Home Government.

—Mrs. Kate Dawson, of Indianapolis, committed suicide last Monday night by poisoning herself. Domestic difficulties were the cause.

—A fire in Hubbard's block, Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday morning, was started from hot coals that had been deposited in an ash-box on Saturday.

—Rev. Francis Xavier Kutassy, parish priest of the Holy Trinity church in Evansville, Ind., died in that city on Tuesday, aged seventy-three years and five months. It is but three weeks ago that he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood.

—The Ottumwa express was wrecked at Whitfield, a few miles west of Fairfield, Iowa, yesterday morning. The train was composed of through freight cars and one passenger coach. The whole train was ditched. The fireman, Doe Ingram, was seriously injured, an arm crushed, and severely bruised.

—The seventh annual International Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association will meet in St. Louis to-day. The main business before the Convention will be the revision of the constitution and by-laws, and the reorganization of the association on a more satisfactory basis.

—The reports of the County School Superintendents of Indiana contain the following: Pupils admitted into the school during the year: primary, 475,702; high, 13,342. Average attendance: white, 295,532; colored, 3,749. The total revenue for tuition is $4,329,737. The amount of special school revenue is $498,396.

—The Citizens' Association of Chicago have tendered an invitation to Gen. Shaler, of New York, to accept the position of General Supervisor of the fire companies of Chicago. The action of this association has been the only thing necessary to make the invitation unanimous on the part of the municipal authorities.

—The mule spinners in the Baltic mills in Norwich, Conn., belonging to the Sprague estate, have refused to accede to the proposed reduction of wages of ten per cent., running on full time, and struck. The mill consequently shut down, and unless the spinners accede to the reduction in a short time, new help will be employed and work resumed.

—W. D. Washburn, an extensive lumberman of Minneapolis and Anoka, Minn., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are large. It is understood that his assets are double his liabilities, but are not available during the present depression in the lumber trade. A meeting of his creditors has resolved to continue the business, with Mr. Washburn as manager.

POLITICAL.

Election Officers,

TAKE NOTICE.

The County Commissioners are now prepared to deliver Election Papers, along with Supplements, Election Law, to Officers of Election Boards or other responsible parties.

It would be desirable if parties called for the papers immediately.

JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

oc26

Judges of Election

TAKE NOTICE.

The County Commissioners are now prepared to furnish Ballot Boxes to the New Election Precincts lately confirmed by Court.

The Boxes will be delivered to the Judges or Inspectors of the Boards only.

The designated officers will please call at once.

JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

oc26

ASSESSORS

TAKE NOTICE.

The Election Assessors for the newly divided Districts in the City of Pittsburgh, who were confirmed by the Court Friday, October 23d, 1874, are requested to call at the Office of the County Commissioners, be sworn, and receive their instructions for making the Registration in their respective precincts.

As but one week is left for doing this work, Assessors will see the importance of attending to their duties without further delay.

JACOB STUCKRATH,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
County Commissioners.

oc26

ELECTIONS.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH.

☞ ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine (9) Directors of the LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, MONDAY, Nov. 9th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. W. YOUNG,
President.

oc27:27

☞ PLANK ROAD ELECTION.—THE annual election for officers of the SAW MILL VALLEY PLANK ROAD CO. will be held at the office of W. & H. Walker, Third ward, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., of that day.

ALEX. M. WATSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 12, 1874. oc13:b75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULL STOCK!

NEW SHAPES, NEW DECORATIONS, LOW PRICES.

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

China, Queensware and Glass

IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The only House in this City that decorates China and Queensware to order.

169 Smithfield Street,

H. J. FELBER & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1874,

The entire Stock of Dry Goods of J. & A. T. DOUTHETT, No. 146 FEDERAL STREET AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY,

Will be offered for sale in quantities to suit the purchaser. The stock is of the first quality. A large portion of the stock consists of

Jeans, Cassimeres, Flannels, Alpacas, Jap. Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Poplins, French Merinos, Plaids, &c., &c.

A large portion of the Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids and Shawls will be sold at from 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. Now is your opportunity to get first-class Goods at greatly reduced prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

JOHN H. DAILEY, Assignee.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO-LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 13 years of age, whose father was recently killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, wants a situation of some kind in order to assist his widowed mother. Make application at the GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK AND for general housework wanted for a small family. Must be competent. Apply at 65 Arch street, one door from Ohio, Allegheny City. oc27

WANTED—MORTGAGES ON GOOD City Property. Money to loan in sums from $1,000 to $6,000. Inquire of D. SWOGER, Real Estate Agent, 66 Federal street, Allegheny.

TO-LET.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, second story, back and front, with or without board. Terms moderate. Location good, 91 Washington street, between Wylie and Franklin streets. oc22:12-THS

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

Three Storied Brick Dwelling,

NO. 33 FOURTH AVENUE.

In perfect order and very desirable

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874:
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
By mail for six months 5 00
By mail for three months 2 50
By mail for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 15
Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

UDDERZOOK, notwithstanding the near approach of the time fixed for his execution, affirms his innocence in the most positive manner.

WE have received the copy of a circular, containing what purports to be the record of Latta and Olmstead, on certain legislative matters. We notice it says nothing of Latta's disloyal record during the war and various other matters of that nature. This man Latta is evidently of the level with material that clandestinely sends out circulars, full of misleading or absolutely false statements.

THE bonds, found by the Water Committee in a drawer, were discovered six months since, and have not had interest paid on them. While the public mind is so sensitive to all matters that pertain to the financial management of the city, might it not be well to have a thorough examination of those bonds, and all the accounts pertaining to them, and a statement, so clear and unconfusing as to put at rest all uneasiness, uncertainty, or fear, as to those accounts and bonds?

THE report of the agent of the Peabody Fund as to schools at the South, shows that there is an increasing interest there in the subject of education. At many points, schools that have been aided have become self-supporting. Virginia is the most progressive of the Southern States, North Carolina is described as "sluggish," South Carolina is in poor condition, her schools being so unattractive that only $200 was spent on them, while Georgia is in "a deplorable state of popular ignorance." Florida has a good school system, but her population is illiterate. Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee are doing well, and in West Virginia education is advancing. But Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are deteriorating, rather than advancing. Aid was recommended, in proportion as the several States manifested efficiency, in promoting education with their own means.

NAUTICAL SCHOOLS, under the joint control of the national authorities and the authorities of six States, of which Pennsylvania is one, were authorized at the last session of Congress. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to furnish, when applied to by the Governor of the State, a naval vessel, completely equipped, that for the use of this State to be stationed at Philadelphia. The President is authorized to detail naval officers to act as Superintendent, provided the State have a Nautical School, or there be a school or college that has a nautical branch, at the port mentioned, and also provided that no person shall be sentenced to the school for crime. The Secretary of the Navy, under this law, has assigned a naval vessel to Philadelphia, and a Committee of the Board of Trade, with the merchants, are organizing a nautical school. We mention this subject, because of the intrinsic merits of the movement, and also as indicating the interest of the people in that city, in all matters that pertain to the advancement of their children in instruction. While we cannot have the same kind of educational advantages here, the spirit which characterizes the Philadelphia merchants is worthy of being emulated. It is by such combined movements, looking to seizing upon all advantages that present themselves, that cities are prominently brought before the public.

IT IS reported that the Bonapartists will shortly make a move looking to the return of the body of Napoleon III. to the soil of France,—as the remains of the Great Napoleon were returned from St. Helena. The proposition seems innocent enough in itself,—the man is dead, and why should not his remains be interred in the land where he so long ruled, or rest beside those of the Great Napoleon, in the Invalides? He was once their Emperor,—why should not an honored burial be given to his remains? But it may possibly be remembered that the return of the body of the First Napoleon and its presence in the Invalides, so near Paris, exerted a wonderful influence on the impressible minds of the French, in favor of the restoration of his dynasty. This is what is to be feared in the present case. After all, there is still a potential influence in the name of Bonaparte, and with the French love of pageantry the presence of an imposing funeral would go far toward renewing in their minds the remembrance of the days when the Empire flourished. Its grandeur and ceremonies, the butterfly life of the capital, and the influence France seemed to wield in the politics of Europe, were all flattering to French pride, and gratifying to the taste of the people. May they not use the proposed return to agitate a restoration of the Empire?

THE OUTCOME.

The Manufacturers' meeting, very naturally, was the subject of considerable conversation yesterday, the general tenor of opinion, so far as we heard it expressed, being, that it will arouse interest, and lead to the polling of a much larger vote than would otherwise have been secured, the greater part of which will be Republican. Of course, the Democracy are exceedingly anxious to create the impression that free speech was interfered with at the meeting. This was the fact, but in a sense exactly opposite to what they wish to convey. Free speech, as we understand it, consists in permitting a speaker to utter his sentiments in full, whether they agree or disagree with the views of his hearers. Yet even the report of the *Post* as well as those of the Republican papers show, that the Democrats were the parties that first broke this rule. John F. Dravo, one of the most upright and pure men in this community, when making a calm, sensible, quiet speech, in which the allusion to General Negley did not convey the slightest disparagement to Mr. Hopkins, was set upon with howls and hisses, that were insulting and abusive to a degree. This was the first assault on free speech that was made and it was done by Democrats, the friends of Mr. Hopkins, without any provocation whatever. After this every speaker that came forward was greeted with the same system of violence and abuse. Thus the Democracy set the example of refusing to permit free speech. Have they any right to complain that the game they inaugurated was enforced upon them? They were beaten in this, just as they will be on Tuesday next at the ballot box.

The only excuse we have heard for their conduct was, that they had a right under the call to be there, and that as the call did not mention candidates, the speakers had no right to do so. Putting aside the fact already mentioned, that free speech involves the right, on the part of the speaker, to utter his sentiments without hindrance, the fact is, that the Democracy had laid a trap to capture the meeting, having Mr. Hopkins within easy call, in the event of success, so that they might bring him forward for a speech. To this end, they were around drumming up their recruits during the entire day; and long before the hour of the meeting, had their crowd at the doors of the Academy, intending, as soon as they were opened, to rush in and take possession. They were not exactly smart enough to carry out this little game. But the fact that they inaugurated it, and that from the first they refused Republican speakers the right of free speech, as properly understood, accounts for the refusal to give them a hearing. Had they come quietly to the meeting and listened to the speakers on the Republican side for a reasonable time, they might have respectfully demanded a hearing on their own side, and had it been refused them, under such circumstances, they would have had a reasonable occasion for complaint. As it is, their deliberately planned attempt to capture a meeting, thus invading the right of speech at the outset, and their discourtesy, when not provoked, forfeited for them all claims to courtesy. They simply started out to deny to Republicans the right of free speech, and were beaten at their own game.

A PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.

To the list of local fairs, that have been large, brilliant and successful, and of which mention has been made in these columns, we may add that of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. It is represented by the press and visitors as in every particular a magnificent affair. As a financial enterprise, it was equally successful, beside contributing, indirectly to the prosperity of Philadelphia. This indirect advantage is really the principal item, as it includes not only a large accession of visitors, whose stay involves considerable outlay of money, but an accession of purchasers, whose investments are a benefit to the general trade of the city. We have not seen the computation made, as to the Franklin Institute Fair, but those held at the West, in Cincinnati, Chicago and elsewhere, have become so remunerative to merchants and tradesmen, that they would cheerfully suffer a severe tax rather than dispense with them. Where they have been established, they are regular institutions, and no thought is entertained of giving them up. Beside, they are in themselves self-sustaining, and profitable, considered merely as investments.

Why may not Pittsburgh have such an enterprise? We know of no city in the entire country better situated for making such an enterprise successful than the city of Pittsburgh. We have ground, and contiguous to us, some sixty towns, villages, and cities, representing, in the aggregate a very large population, most of which would visit and contribute to the success of an Exposition in this city. We have, very clearly, all the elements of success at hand, so far as population is concerned, and as regards our distance from other cities in which such Expositions are held. Thus the conditions of success, as far as population and location go, are entirely with us. That we have the material with which to have an Exposition, which in novelty, and the practical utility of the articles provided, will at least be equal, and probably superior to any held in other cities, we do not doubt. Few persons, even in this city, realize the variety, value, and beauty of finish, of manufactured articles peculiar to Pittsburgh. Then we have artists, who can supply the more tasteful works in the higher departments, and skilled workers in various forms of taste and industry, whose contributions will serve to give variety and finish to such an Exposition.

There are those among our manufacturers who send abroad agents to sell their goods by sample; or who, having established their trade in given lines of manufactures, send out their agents to take the orders of their customers. It involves, in various forms of extra expense, considerable outlay from year to year. An Exposition such as we speak of would, to a large extent, attract their customers here, and result in increased orders. It would be very attractive to persons who deal in articles of Pittsburgh manufacture to come here, could they be assured that in a single building would be found a full variety of all our manufactures. We would have visitors from all parts of the country, and the affair would do away, to a considerable extent, with the necessity of sending out traveling agents. This is not theory. It has been found to be true at Cincinnati, Ohio, where, in the nature of things, they could not have so large and attractive variety of staple manufactures as this city could display. Thus, at once, such an institution would serve to lessen the current expenses of our manufacturers, beside increasing the number of their orders and the volume of their business.

We have no interest in urging this subject, other than should be felt by every business man and manufacturer in our midst. But if anything is done, this is the period in the year when steps should be taken to organize and map out a plan. We believe some steps were taken to that end a short time since, but for some reason they were allowed to lapse. At different times, steps have been taken, looking to this end, but have been abandoned, owing to a proper lack of support. There is about a half-formed sentiment in our midst favorable to such an enterprise, but no one has been enough interested to urge it forward. There is no real hostility to it, but a lethargic feeling obtains, which needs simply sufficient stimulus to rouse it into life. Were the enterprise headed as banks that are being formed usually are, by a person or persons whose personal interests are dependent on it, we know of nothing that could be more easily urged forward than this. But the difficulty is, that no such persons have been found, that were suitable. Let us add to this, that the pride of Pittsburgh is really involved, and that our prominence among the cities will in time be affected by this very question. Where New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities have such institutions, and find them profitable, shall Pittsburgh be in the background?

[From the Altoona Tribune.]

We have omitted to notice the improved appearance of that staunch old journal, the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, which has recently donned a new dress, and looks more smiling and attractive than ever. We are glad to note this renewed evidence of increased popularity and business success in that journal, for, as it is among the oldest, it is also among the best, journals in the State, and is always a welcome and valuable visitor to our editorial table.

PERSONAL.

EDWIN BOOTH is resting at his country residence, Cos Cob, Conn.

THE Duke and Duchess of Edinburg will make their home permanently at Eastwell Park, in Kent.

THE will of William A. Blanchard, which has been admitted to probate in Philadelphia, disposes of an estate valued at $1,500,000.

THE London *Jewish Chronicle* announces the death of Rabbi Jacob d'Avigdor, formerly and for many years Chief Rabbi of Turkey.

THE London *Daily News* says the project of marriage between the Princess Thyra of Denmark and the Crown Prince, of Hanover, has been abandoned.

WHO shall succeed to Bazaine's post as Marshal of France? McMahon is for General d'Admirault, but the Right and Right Centre of the Assembly strongly favor the Duc d'Aumale.

THE Sumner Memorial Committee of Boston has invited artists to send in models for a portrait statue of Charles Sumner. The statue is to be a sitting figure, in bronze or marble, and is to be placed in open public ground. The models must be sent on or before May 1, 1875. Three prizes of $600 each will be given for the designs preferred by the Committee, whether either of them be adopted for the statue or not.

THE trouble about the debts of the Prince of Wales is not yet ended. The Queen is said to be much displeased at the article in the London *Times*, which conveyed the impression that the deficiencies of revenues, which had been met by drafts upon the accumulations of the Dutchy of Cornwall, had been largely brought about by the discharge of duties not properly devolving upon the Prince or provided for in his allowance from the funds of the State. This insinuation is said to be distinctly repudiated in the precise quarter where it has exercised the most direct influence. On the contrary, it is alleged that the embarrassments of the heir to the throne have not been brought about by reason of his having discharged the functions of royalty in Her Majesty's behalf.

CHEAP LADDERS.

How to Make Them.

There is no excuse, says the *Ohio Farmer*, for not having the premises well supplied with ladders, for any farmer with even but a very limited knowledge of the use of mechanical tools and the application of mechanical rules can make them of various sizes and kinds. For long ladders it is sometimes inconvenient to obtain sawed pieces for the sides, and under such circumstances they can be made from straight poles of light wood, such as red elm, basswood, etc. The pole should be six inches through at the butt at least, and allowed to season before making up. Take it to the barn, and by the use of pins on each side bring it into a straight line; this may be done on a beam or the floor of the building. After it is seasoned bring into shape by tapering from the center each way, leaving the pole five or six inches in the center, according to length, and about three and a half inches at the ends. It is a mistake to taper the ladder from lower to top end, for the heaviest strain always comes in the middle. After the pole is brought into shape, cut it in halves by the use of a coarse rip saw, then lay the pieces in the position they are to occupy; say, if twenty or more feet long, thirty to thirty-six inches wide at the bottom and eighteen to twenty at the top; then lay across the sticks a straight-edge once in fourteen inches, and mark across the edges of the side pieces with pencil, which will show the degree of inclination for boring the holes. The rounds should be of tough seasoned white oak, and the ends immersed in linseed oil paint before driven. We should use an inch auger for the lower rounds, if there is three feet spread, seven-eighths in the center, and three-quarters at the top. Drive all of the rounds into one side first, have them project through, wedge them up firmly, trim off smoothly, then with a cord draw a line across the ends of the rounds where the other side piece is to come; color the cord with charcoal, place it eighteen inches from side piece at top and thirty at the bottom, and snap the line; then shave the rounds to a proper size for the holes, paint them over and drive the second side piece on to place, and wedge up and trim off as the first. After it is finished give two good coats of paint; this will add much to the durability, as rot will appear in the side where the rounds enter if moisture is allowed to penetrate. Where a ladder is to be but ten or fifteen feet in length, the best side pieces may be made from sawed red elm, inch or an inch and an eighth thick, five inches wide in the centre, and three inches at the ends. Whether sawed or worked out by hand, the whole should be planed smooth so as to look nicely and receive paint well. The rounds should always be from split timber, and made larger in the centre than at the ends. In sawed stock, such as is usually used, there is a liability of the timber being cross grained, which makes them too hazardous for any one who values his neck to venture upon.

For fruit picking, step ladders are more convenient than any other, and can be purchased at less expense than they can be made by the farmer. A step part, however, for the common ladder may be made to answer a good purpose. Two poles nearly as long as the ladder, with ends crossed and bolted together, so that the other ends may spread at will, with strong hooks, one on each part, near the upper end, in which to place the round of the ladder, makes a cheap and very excellent support.

A USE FOR TOM CATS.

Valuable Invention for the Education of Working Cattle.

A correspondent in Washington county has sent us an account of a wholly novel and extremely valuable invention for the education of working cattle. An intelligent young farmer in that county recently went out to try a three-yoke team of steers. The nigh steer in the middle yoke lay down right in front of Mr. Jones's house, and nothing which could at first be devised was of any use at all. All the appliances with which the agricultural interests are already familiar were exhaustively experimented with upon that steer. Mr. Jones himself came to help, and between them they got the steer out of the yoke, so that he should not strangle himself, but he only lay down the flatter for all that. He became as flat as a comic newspaper. "Confound him," said the irate owner, "I'd like to drag a cat across him!" "I'll be very thing," exclaimed the neighborly Jones, "I've got the biggest cat you ever saw." In less than a few minutes Jones was back from his house, bringing with him a large, fine-looking Thomas cat, well known to possess a powerful and cultivated voice, of more than usual compass and unsurpassed *timbre*. The cat was put on at the shoulders of the steer and the caudal appendage carefully backward and downward. The steer kicked some, but he did not get up, although the cat seemed to know very well what he was put there for. Again the cat was planted well forward and drawn aft, but the steer paid him no manner of attention, and this or something else aroused the wrath of the cat, for, just as he was putting in his claws for the third drag, he gave tongue—if that's a fair word for it—in his best and loudest music. The effect was marvelous and will be of great value, for the steer not only sprang to his feet with unexpected agility, but his tail was as stiff as his horns as he dashed wildly away homeward. No trouble at all with him since that, for at any signs of a balk you have only to begin a vocal imitation of that tom cat, and the strength of the yoke and chain is tested instantly. We do not think that any attention need be paid to objections to this operation based on the idea that it is an appeal to the superstitious instincts of the lower classes. It is rather to be regarded in the light of a musical triumph. We have never heard of any extensive employment of the cat as an incentive to exertion except in the navy, and even there the one important element of success seems to have been omitted. Beyond doubt a series of careful experiments with refractory mules would be very interesting, the prospect of a favorable result being very encouraging with a race who have so great an ear for music.

BEES AND HONEY.

How to Get the Most Box Honey.

D. D. Palmer, Mercer, Ills., writes the *American Bee Journal*:—"Taking our location where we have almost a continual flow of honey from early spring till heavy frost cuts it short, we would proceed as follows: Get our hives crammed full of bees by giving no more room to the bees than they can fill; to accomplish this we use a division board and crowd one or more combs to one side; as soon as they have sufficient bees we insert an empty comb and move the partition board and continue thus to do till the hive is full of bees and combs full of brood; we then, and not till then, put on our surplus boxes. If previous to this time they gathered more honey than they consumed in raising brood, we empty with the honey slinger so as to give the queen "elbow room;" after our boxes have been on a month we remove them and see the condition below; if they have filled the side combs with honey, which they are apt to do, we remove them and sling the honey out, placing the empty combs in the center and those with most brood outside; give the queen room to deposit eggs; raise all the brood we can and the honey will come. The nearer the brood we put our surplus boxes the less honey will be stored below and the more in the surplus boxes.

"All hives with surplus boxes or a set of frames above for slinging should be examined below once a month, and in case much money is stored there it should be slung out, as it cramps, the queen's brood department. Many queens are called unprolific because they have no room to deposit eggs. Keep hives strong by raising all the brood possible and the honey will be gathered.

Primitive Ploughing.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: "On our way back to Temisco we had an opportunity of observing, more closely than diligence or railroad can permit, the process of ploughing as commonly practiced in this country. The plough itself is almost a *fac-simile* of the pattern used by the Egyptians in the latter time of Abraham, and certainly commends itself (?) to all agriculturists, on account of its great simplicity and cheapness. It consists of a wooden shaft about four feet long and four inches thick, armed at its lower extremity with an iron point, slightly flattened and sometimes presenting a feeble forward curve. The other end is provided with a round stick passed through a hole to serve as a handle. The pole, consisting of the stem of a small tree from which the bark has been peeled, is fifteen feet long, and attached to a shaft by means of mortice and peg. The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen, and is fastened there by thongs of rawhide passed around the roots of the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scratching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches, certainly to us a very novel sight."

To Keep Sweet Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Procure dry forest leaves; place in a barrel or box a layer of leaves, then a layer of potatoes, and so on. Last fall I wrapped some of the finest in paper before placing them in the leaves, and these were found in the spring to be more perfectly preserved than those that were not thus enveloped, although all kept well."

STATE BREVITIES.

BLOOMSBURG has gas now.

TITUSVILLE has a hero of 1812.

BLAIRSVILLE has a "beer" club.

BURGLARS trouble Johnstowners.

THE doctors are busy in Johnstown.

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MR. P. G. STRANAHAN, of Union City, offers to donate all the necessary land and $500 to any person or persons to locate and operate a respectable woolen factory at that place. The same offer is made to any one who carefully backward and downward. The steer kicked some, but he did not get up, although the cat seemed to know very well what he was put there for. Again the cat was planted well forward and drawn aft, but the steer paid him no manner of attention, and this or something else aroused the wrath of the cat, for, just as he was putting in his claws for the third drag, he gave tongue—if that's a fair word for it—in his best and loudest music. The effect was marvelous and will be of great value, for the steer not only sprang to his feet with unexpected agility, but his tail was as stiff as his horns as he dashed wildly away homeward. No trouble at all with him since that, for at any signs of a balk you have only to begin a vocal imitation of that tom cat, and the strength of the yoke and chain is tested instantly. We do not think that any attention need be paid to objections to this operation based on the idea that it is an appeal to the superstitious instincts of the lower classes. It is rather to be regarded in the light of a musical triumph. We have never heard of any extensive employment of the cat as an incentive to exertion except in the navy, and even there the one important element of success seems to have been omitted. Beyond doubt a series of careful experiments with refractory mules would be very interesting, the prospect of a favorable result being very encouraging with a race who have so great an ear for music.

BEES AND HONEY.

How to Get the Most Box Honey.

D. D. Palmer, Mercer, Ills., writes the *American Bee Journal*:—"Taking our location where we have almost a continual flow of honey from early spring till heavy frost cuts it short, we would proceed as follows: Get our hives crammed full of bees by giving no more room to the bees than they can fill; to accomplish this we use a division board and crowd one or more combs to one side; as soon as they have sufficient bees we insert an empty comb and move the partition board and continue thus to do till the hive is full of bees and combs full of brood; we then, and not till then, put on our surplus boxes. If previous to this time they gathered more honey than they consumed in raising brood, we empty with the honey slinger so as to give the queen "elbow room;" after our boxes have been on a month we remove them and see the condition below; if they have filled the side combs with honey, which they are apt to do, we remove them and sling the honey out, placing the empty combs in the center and those with most brood outside; give the queen room to deposit eggs; raise all the brood we can and the honey will come. The nearer the brood we put our surplus boxes the less honey will be stored below and the more in the surplus boxes.

"All hives with surplus boxes or a set of frames above for slinging should be examined below once a month, and in case much money is stored there it should be slung out, as it cramps, the queen's brood department. Many queens are called unprolific because they have no room to deposit eggs. Keep hives strong by raising all the brood possible and the honey will be gathered.

Primitive Ploughing.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: "On our way back to Temisco we had an opportunity of observing, more closely than diligence or railroad can permit, the process of ploughing as commonly practiced in this country. The plough itself is almost a *fac-simile* of the pattern used by the Egyptians in the latter time of Abraham, and certainly commends itself (?) to all agriculturists, on account of its great simplicity and cheapness. It consists of a wooden shaft about four feet long and four inches thick, armed at its lower extremity with an iron point, slightly flattened and sometimes presenting a feeble forward curve. The other end is provided with a round stick passed through a hole to serve as a handle. The pole, consisting of the stem of a small tree from which the bark has been peeled, is fifteen feet long, and attached to a shaft by means of mortice and peg. The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen, and is fastened there by thongs of rawhide passed around the roots of the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scratching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches, certainly to us a very novel sight."

To Keep Sweet Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Procure dry forest leaves; place in a barrel or box a layer of leaves, then a layer of potatoes, and so on. Last fall I wrapped some of the finest in paper before placing them in the leaves, and these were found in the spring to be more perfectly preserved than those that were not thus enveloped, although all kept well."

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WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

A. H. FLEMING, Sr., editor of the Fairmont *West Virginian*, was married on the 1st, inst., to Miss Rosa Barns, of Fairmont.

APPLES sell at this point, says the Wellsburg *Herald*, at one dollar per barrel, and cider at three dollars, the purchaser in each case finding the barrel.

MR. J. C. LUDINGTON, of Frankfort, Greenbrier county, raised from a single potato fifty-six and one-half pounds of potatoes! Pretty good yield, that!

A NEW company called the Diamond Glass Company has been chartered by the Secretary of State with principal office at Mason City, West Virginia. Capital stock $50,000.

IN SOME parts of Wayne county, the farmers hire men to shoot squirrels on their farms, furnish ammunition and board and fifty cents a day for the service. The squirrels destroy much corn.

THE cigar manufacturers of Wheeling have agreed to advance the price of stogies and tips to $11 and $16 per thousand respectively. The advance is caused by the steady advance in the price of leaf tobacco.

A GRAND tournament will be given on the Parkersburg fair track, October 29. Highest premium for successful knight is forty dollars. Trotting matches for handsome purses will take place after the tournament.

THE residence of W. Mollohan, Esq., on Capitol street, Charleston, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Worth perhaps $2,000. The most of the furniture was saved. The loss will reach about $2,200. Insured for $1,500, in an English company.

SOME time between Friday night of last week and Monday of this, some scoundrel, who deserves to be frozen and gibbeted, entered the woolen factory of Mr. Henry Markwood, residing near Ridgeville, and with a pocket knife, or some sharp instrument, cut the warps in the looms, twenty-five yards of blankets already woven, and about seventy-five yards of cassinetts, nearly finished, damaging goods and warps about $300 worth.

ON Monday, 12th instant, Miss Harriet Adkins concluded she would have a deer chase, and calling to her dogs started for the woods. In a short time the dogs had up a fine buck, which they ran into the river opposite our town. Mr. Joe Hinton happened to be on the bank, and seeing the condition of affairs, very gallantly lent Miss Harriet a helping hand, and the two soon secured the deer. If there is a girl who can beat this, we would like to hear from her.—*Hinton Herald.*

STATE BREVITIES.

BLOOMSBURG has gas now.

TITUSVILLE has a hero of 1812.

BLAIRSVILLE has a "beer" club.

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GRANT, PA.

Sunday School Convention at Burnside—The Topics Discussed—A Successful Gathering.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GRANT, PA., October 26, 1874.

The Susquehanna District Sunday School Convention met in the Union Methodist church at Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa., on the 20th inst, President S. F. Crowther, of Cherry Tree, Pa., in the chair. The opening exercises consisted of singing by the juvenile choir, reading Bible lesson and prayer by the President. J. Dowler and J. Patchin were elected secretaries.

The President stated the object of the Convention, mode of conducting, &c., and invited all to participate freely, and help to make it a success.

Topic 1. What is the best general routine of Sunday school exercises? was then taken up and discussed, most of the superintendents participating. Each gave the method of his school. The result seemed about this: Begin with a voluntary song, alternate reading of the Scripture lesson by Superintendent and school; prayer, song, lesson, remarks, song, prayer, song. Have variety, but systematize.

Topic 2. What constitutes a competent and successful Superintendent? Interest in the work, ability to teach and govern, love for children, an active worker.

Forenoon session closed with song, and benediction by Rev. Wilson.

Afternoon session opened in the usual way.

Topic 3. What are the secrets of the S. S. teachers' success? Answered about as follows: Interest, zeal, punctuality, ability to teach prayer.

Topic 4. Are teachers' meetings profitable? Conclusion: They are.

Topic 5. Are church members' obligations to S. S., any less than to the church? Conclusion: They are equal. The S. S. is the nursery.

Topic 6. How can we prevail upon the careless and inactive to come and help us? This was regarded as a hard question; but all agreed that we should give them good example, publicly, and privately try to persuade them to come, and pray the Lord of the harvest to gather them in.

Topic 7. To what extent should children be encouraged to memorize and recite Scripture? Result—Should be limited to *ten* or *fifteen* verses. The President thought it would be well to memorize the lesson, and recite it in concert. Adjourned at half-past four o'clock. Song by the S. S. choir, and benediction by Rev. Goodrich.

CHILDREN'S JUBILEE

met and was called to order by the President. The exercises consisted of short addresses by Revs. Wilson, Goodrich and Crowther. Earnest appeals were made to the inactive to come and help.

The remainder of the entertainment was musical. Mrs. Irvin, of Burnside, and Miss Rank, of Gettysburg, presided at the organ, relieved at times by Misses belonging to the juvenile choir. It

FINANCIAL.

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AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. H. Lang, J. C. Dickson, B. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts,
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. HOLLING, Jr., President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1874.

The healthful feeling, we have already mentioned as existing in this city, still continues, and there is a perceptible increase of confidence and cheerfulness among business men. The banks proclaim that a sound basis having been apparently reached, they propose to deal liberally with regular customers, although they may scrutinize paper that is in any degree doubtful. These remarks do not apply, of course, to accommodation paper, which, as a rule, is not in favor. Business shows continued signs of improvement, and some manufacturers speak of orders as becoming more abundant. There is more inquiry for real estate, but prices do not improve to correspond with the demand. The belief that there will be a serious break in prices during the coming winter, has much to do with the hesitancy of the people to purchase at this time.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	66 25
Bank of Industry	45 00
Allemania Insurance Co.	49 75
Enterprise Ins. Co., ($25 paid in.)	26 00

Says the New York *Times* of the business situation: A short year since the whole country was alarmed and suffering from the effects of overtrading and overspeculation, which had its inception in this city, and which was also most severely felt where it originated. The effects are still felt and seen, it is true, but that there has been an extraordinary measure of recovery from that disaster is undeniable, as will be seen by the most cursory comparison of the sales embraced in this column. These show higher prices in every line of the markets, and the tables of import and export values and of revenue show large balances to the credit of the country. There is a general disposition everywhere manifested to decry the state of our foreign trade, while the actual figures show that it has seldom if ever been relatively better. As compared with last year, the value of imports of foreign articles and merchandise has fallen off slightly, while our export trade is $40,000,000 larger. A still more favorable result is reached by comparisons of this year's figures with those of 1872. If these totals do not show that we are producing at home, for the supply of home demands, a greater proportion of goods of the classes actually imported, it is difficult to attain the logic of figures. It may be, of course, that we have imported more sparingly, and that there has been a general practice of economy among consumers, which leads them to employ less costly fabrics than hitherto. But in either of these conclusions there is reason for public satisfaction, for they demonstrate that the trade done by importers is healthy, and will not any speculative tendency, and that the people have learned from the panic a lesson of prudence and domestic conservatism. As to the large excess of exports for the current calendar year over the same trade of either 1873 or 1872, it demonstrates that we have been producing more extensively, and that we have marketed abroad $40,000,000 worth of our products more than last year, and $92,000,000 more than in 1872. It should be borne in mind, too, that we have not yet entered fairly into the export trade of this fall, the whole crop of cereals, our main article of foreign supply, having been held back by farmers and interior shippers in a juggling, though unsuccessful, effort to obtain higher than ruling fair market prices. At all the interior points of concentration there are large accumulations of grain, and the movement to the seaboard has already been well begun, as is sufficiently evidenced by the large diminution of capital at this centre. On the whole, therefore, we are led to look for a larger aggregate of exports and a smaller total of imports for the trade of 1874 than for several years past, and in either or both of these ways our domestic, commercial and mercantile prosperity is proportionately benefited.

—The receipts of fractional currency at Washington for the past week were $985,-30; shipments, $3641,900; shipments of notes, $1,000,000; bonds held by the Treasurer to secure circulation, $385,187,750, and to secure public deposits, $16,512,200; amount of National bank notes received during the week for redemption, $1,515,000. Internal revenue receipts on Saturday, $353,727, for the month, $7,171,003; for fiscal year, $35,-648,630; National bank circulation outstanding, $357,349,752.

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	110	110
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	118½	118¾
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
20—1864	116	116
" 1865	117	116¾
" 1865 new	116¾	116¾
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons	118	118¾
10-40's	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's	117½	118
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	111	111¾

RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	102⅝
Erie	29⅝
L. C.	91½
B. H. & E.	9¾
C. C. I. C.	89¼
St. Paul	32¾
Do. Pref.	50½
Michigan Southern	79¾
Do. Central	75
North Western, common	56¾
Do. Pref.	85
Rock Island	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87
Pacific Mail	45
Western Union Telegraph	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28½
Union Pacific	27¾
Toledo & Wabash	34
Harlem	128
Chicago & Alton	97
Adams Express	111
American Express	61
U. S. Express	63
W. Fargo & Co. Express	78
Fort Wayne	92
Merchants Union Express	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23¾
Panama	113
Terre Haute	15
Peoria Central	54
" scrip	104
Reading	53½
United Cos., of N. J.	129
Oil Creek	8½
Lehigh Valley	60¾
Central Transportation	30½
A. V. R. R., 7-30	89¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	73

NEW YORK, October 27, 1874.

Money 2½; prime mercantile paper unchanged. The produce exports for the week were $4,743,516, the smallest amount for any week for a long time past. Sterling was dull at 484½@484¾ for sixty days and 487½@488 for sight. The customs receipts were $439,000. Gold was intensely dull. All business was at 110. The borrowing rates were 1¼ to 4 per annum, and 1-64 per day. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $330,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Government bonds were steady. State bonds were quiet and strong. Railroad bonds were moderately active. Stocks generally were dull and weak throughout the day, the decline ranging from ¼ to ⅞ during the early hours of business, with a recovery of ⅛@⅜ at the close. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong, selling at 45¾ against 44¾ early in the day. The first cause of the depression in the general list was the refusal of the Supreme Court to advance the "Granger" cases, and the next the decline in wheat at Chicago. The stock sales to-day were 128,-000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Pacific Mail, 18,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Northwest common, 9,000 Rock Island, 9,000 Wabash, 6,000 Ohios, and 4,000 St. Paul common.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 116; do '65, 117¾; do '65 new, 116¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 6s, 112⅝; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 117½.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94½; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 66; Virginia sixes, 34; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 23; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 111; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78½; American Express, 61; United States Express, 63; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 103; Erie, 29¾; do, preferred, 45; Harlem, 128½; do, preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 92½; Northwestern common, 56½; do, preferred, 85; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 104½; St. Paul, 32¾; do, preferred, 50¾; Toledo & Wabash, 33¾; do, preferred, 39; Fort Wayne, 91½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 97; do, preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 100¾; Lake Shore, 79½; Panama, 9¾; Illinois Central, 91½; Union Pacific, 28; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union, 88½; Hartford & Erie, ½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, October 27—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £64,000. Consols: 92¾@92⅝; 5-20's of '65, 105½; do '67, 107; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 103¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 27¾@28; do preferred, 45.

PARIS, Tuesday, October 27.—Rentes 62f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—5-20s of '62 97⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1874.

General business continues quiet, and the markets present but little that is really new or important. The inquiry for nearly all the leading articles is still confined entirely to supplying immediate necessities; as people are nearly all determined to carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary, although there is, in the aggregate, a very fair business. The grain trade continues dull and easier, under the influence of the advices, from Chicago and New York, and the general outlook just now indicates lower prices. The hog product also continues offish, although there is still a very fair jobbing trade. Flour is dull, and the same is true of groceries, although Coffee is strong with an upward tendency. The produce trade is also reported dull, and the volume of business, as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year, is comparatively small.

APPLES—The market continues dull, but prices are without quotable change, ranging from $1,50 to $2,50 ₩ bbl as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 6@6½ ₩ gallon.

BACON—There is little doing in this line, but it is mostly for small lots; quotable at 8@9½ for hams and 8½@9 for sides.

BEANS—There is no improvement in the demand, and, with the supply steadily accumulating and holders anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice, $1,75@2 ₩ bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@4¾c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is reported steady, with regular jobbing sales of Ohio Factory at 16½@17c; New York do., 17½@18.

CHESTNUTS—The market continues dull, but it ranges to look as if prices had touched bottom—quotable at $2,50@3 ₩ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, guaranteed as such, are in light supply and firmer, 22@23c; packing, 20c. It is said that some goods brands of the latter are being sold at 22c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote Spring wheat flour, 6@6,25 for Wisconsins, and $6,50@6,75 for Minnesotas; winters at $6@6,50 for red, and $6,75@7,25 for white. Rye Flour, $6,75.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, with a very limited supply on first hands, and the general position of the market leaves but little room for change. Prices are enabled by the recent advance, to realize a handsome profit. Sugars continue quiet, the demand has fallen off materially within a few days, and is now as it was expected, after the close of the fruit season. Tobaccos are still reported firm and fairly active—a further advance is expected.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	10¾@10¾
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	40@45	Sugar Drips	65@70
Maryland	60	Sugar House	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	75@80
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @23	Roasted 1 h p k g 26	
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	23@
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
Rangoon ₩ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₩ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₩ lb	8 @8½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	45@60
Demarara	60@65		

FISH—The market for Wheat continues quiet, with but little offering and not much call for it; prices unchanged. Penna and ohio red, $1,12@1,15; amber do, $1,15@1,22. No 2 red is in fair demand. Wheat is low, yet it must be conceded that it is high enough when the price of the product is taken into consideration. The Oat market is generally reported dull, and prices weak and drooping; quoted at 37@39c, on track. In the car way we can Corn is also reported slow and prices irregular; quoted all the way from 60 to 65c per bushel, according to quality. Oil, both car and tank, is dull, and it is difficult to quote correctly, as there is not much inquiry for either. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,03@1,05. There is no movement in Barley—sellers are still holding off in expectation of lower prices, and, besides, it is said that the market for malting is unsatisfactory.

HAY—There is, as noted in our last report, a firmer feeling in the market, although the increased receipts and offerings, is weak and lower; quotable, by the carload, at $20@22 ₩ ton.

POTATOES—Clarkson brands, much the influence of increased receipts and offerings, is weak and lower; quotable, by the carload, at $20@22 ₩ ton.

POULTRY—Chickens coming forward freely, and the market is dull, but prices are without quotable change; 30@35c ₩ pair, by the coop.

POTATOES—Continue to come forward freely, and the market is weaker in tone, although prices are without quotable change, ranging from 70 to 90c ₩ bushel, on track, by the car load, according to quality—the outside figure for choice Peach Blows. The market continues very dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change.

PROVISIONS—The general tone and spirit of the market is weaker, although there is a comparatively steady demand and stocks are pretty well reduced, especially of Lard. Following are the prevailing rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in	
₩ lb	14¾	Barrels, ₩ lb	14¾
Sugar cured	14	Do., half barrels	14¾
Do., canvassed	14½	Do., kegs	15¾
Do., plain	14	Do., 3 lb cadies	15¾
Beef Tongues	14	Do., 5 lb do	15¾
Sugar ₩ bbl	$7,00	Do., 10 lb do	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do., 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib Sides	14	Do., 2 lb do	16¾
Do., clear	14¾	Hard Soap	6@7
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$24,00	Lard Oil, per gal	$1,10
Do., country	$22,00	Tallow	7½

SEEDS—There is not enough doing in any kind of Seed to establish quotations.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1874.

Trade continues very dull and considerably depressed, with but little prospect at this writing of an early improvement. Parker dispatches quoted Crude to-day at 50 to 55 ₩ bbl, at wells, equal to 80 to 85 at river, according to pipe line; this is the lowest point it has touched for some months, and the impression prevails to some extent that the market has not yet touched bottom. There is no question but what the production is in excess of the consumption; and, furthermore, while the former is holding its own, if not increasing, the latter is falling off, as it usually does at this season of the year. Refined is also dull and weak, although without important change, as compared with Saturday or Monday. New York quoted at 12; Philadelphia at 11¾@11¾; and Baltimore at 11½. There have been large shipments to Europe, a shipment to Baltimore since early last week, while as regards Philadelphia or New York, our refiners are unable to do anything in those points, in consequence of the excessive cost of transportation. The bulk of the oil sold for export recently is now being shipped to the sea-board by the way of the Connellsville Railroad; it is out of the question for our refiners, even if so inclined, which is not the case, to ship by way of the Penna Central.

BARRELS.

The Barrel trade continues dull, but prices are without quotable change; countries, $1,30; city make, $1,40.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
October 26th.		
Waring Bros.	W. L. Elkins	Phila. 150
National	Warden, F. & Co.	do 566
Total		716

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—In Wheat, since our last, we have had a fair degree of activity and much variableness. At times it has been impossible to give quotations, dealers being wide apart in their views, this more particularly true of No. 2 Spring; especially so of Milwaukee, of which we hold a limited stock of "straight." So much of the Wheat offered is of a nondescript character and very poorly mixed (one end of the boat differing materially from the other) that trade has been restricted, and this want of uniformity in Spring Wheat is a serious drawback to business, and can only be obviated by an honest inspection here, and we think it is imperatively demanded, and trust our Board of Trade will see promptly in this matter. The export inquiry has continued fair, chiefly for Great Britain, though we notice a fair business doing for Spanish ports, and a limited inquiry for other Continental markets. By our cables from Paris, under date of October 3, we learn that the French Government had imposed a tax on all cereals, to take effect at once; this is of considerable importance to us, as it must add to the cost of their purchases. The speculative markets, unless the surplus of grain-producing countries is in excess of the wants of Great Britain. The prohibition of exports of cereals from Morocco for three years from the first of October is of far more importance than the public have any idea of, her annual exports for some years past have been quite as large to Great Britain alone, for the year ending 27th August, they were 5,877,000 bushels, and more than that quantity to other foreign ports; hence we shall have less competition at English ports than we have looked for. Our surplus of Wheat is large, and we must count on a low range of prices throughout the year, but look for a gradually increased consumption, as Wheat is everywhere the cheapest grain in use, and this fact has exerted the same influence in Russia, Hungary, Austria, Germany and France, as in this country, in causing farmers everywhere to hold back their Wheat. We find our exports since the first of October are about one-third those of the corresponding time last year; for the past week they are 419,402 bush, against 1,253,382 bush the corresponding time last year. The Wheat in sight is 11,295,606 bush, against 8,605,390 bush the corresponding date last year; the stock here is 2,497,747 bush, against 1,-357,102 bu, the corresponding time last year. The exports from San Francisco since the 7th have been large, and since the first of July the exports have exceeded those of the corresponding time last year. The movement in the crop since our last at the West has been large, in excess of the general expectation, and this, coupled with the unexpected financial embarrassment of a few respectable houses in this city, has added much to the depression noted above. A good business has been done in Winter Wheat at the decline, the demand in part speculative, at this point, while Winter Wheat is relatively much lower here than in the interior, and with an early advance in inland freights, holders feel confident of a speedy reaction.

Our Flour market, since our last weekly review, has been comparatively light, though up to Wednesday p. m. a good demand prevailed for shipping previous prices. The offerings of shipping brands proving moderate; but of other grades the receipts were large. Since then, with more liberal arrivals of shipping grades, there has been a decided and fairly active trade. The demand for the low grades of Winter Wheat Extras has improved, both for the West Indies and Great Britain. Choice Amber and Red Winter and good White Wheat brands, valuable for shipping, were taken to some extent by the London and Liverpool markets early in the week; but since Tuesday the lower grades of Winter and Spring Wheat extras have attracted the most attention, a further considerable reduction in prices enabling shippers to fill their orders. We are glad to learn by the late English mail that our Winter Wheat brands are giving great satisfaction wherever introduced; in some localities it is more popular than domestic Flour. This is encouraging, and we feel confident of a large and growing demand for it the coming season. Old Minnesota brands have sold rather more freely at former prices, and are in very limited supply, but new Extras are more plentiful and lower; up to the close of Thursday's market they were pressed for sale, but on Friday a firmer tone prevailed, the advices from Minnesota being of a reassuring character, and we feel confident as the season advances that our estimate of the crop of that State, published some six weeks since, will prove correct, and we are confident they have very much less good wheat than last year, consequently at present prices for strong Baker's Extras they are not dear; Family brands have been in fair request but at easier and irregular figures. No. 2 Spring Superfine have been in moderate demand and prices are a shade lower. "New Patent Process" has been in moderate demand, especially those ground from new wheat, and prices are lower, but old wheat brands are scarce, quite firm, and fairly active. We have added somewhat to our stock of Medium Spring and Winter Wheat brands, but it is by no means large. The exports of the week are 24,351 barrels, against 52,836 barrels the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring 87c; No 2 81¾c cash and seller October; 81¾c seller November; 82¾c seller December; No 3 77@78c; rejected 74c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 66¾c spot or seller October; 64¾c seller November; 63c seller the year; new shelled 57c. Oats dull; No 2 46¼c spot; 43¾c seller November. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 80c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 spring 81.15¾; cash; $1.07 seller November; No 2 95@$1,10.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $19@19.25 cash; $16,50 seller the year; $17 seller February. Lard dull and nominal at 12½@12¾c cash; $11 to seller the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged, but held firm.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand; 97½c.

CORN MEAL—Easy at $3,95@3,65.

On open Board in the afternoon wheat closed at 81¾c seller November. Corn 67c seller October; 64¼c seller November; 63¾@63¾c seller the year. Oats 46¼c seller October.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Flour dull, heavy and lower; receipts 12,300 barrels; superfine western and State $4,00@4,55; common to good $4,65@5,10; good to choice $5,15@5,75; white wheat extra $5,75@6,15; extra Ohio $4,75@6,50; St. Louis $4,50@6,00, closing dull. Rye flour dull at $4,15@5,25. Corn meal steady and unchanged. Wheat—Spring heavy and lower; receipts 80,350 bushels; No 3 spring $1,12@1,15; No. 2 do old $1,07@1,15; No 2 do new $1,13@1,17; winter red western $1,12@1,20; amber western $1,20@1,22; white western $1,23@1,25. Rye dull at 90@93c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn scarcely so firm; unchanged; receipts 3,550 bushels. Oats more active and firm; receipts 86,650 bushels; mixed western 55@56c; white do 56@60c. Hay quiet. Hops—Groceries unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined 11¾@12c; crude 5¾@5¾c; western naphtha 9½c. Rosin dull at $2,30@2,35. Turpentine dull at 36c. Eggs firm at 23½@25c. Pork steadier; new mess $19,37½@19,50. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet. Middles dull at 10¼c. Lard dull; prime steam 12¾c; November 12¾c. Butter, prime unchanged; common heavy; western 20@24c; choice unchanged. Whisky decidedly lower at 90@$1,01.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 27.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $4,15@4,75; do extra $4,65@5,50. Wheat dull; No 1 red western $1,20; No 2 do $1,14@1,15; white western unchanged; receipts 1,000 bushels. Corn firm at 65@66c. Oats dull, weak and lower; mixed western 55c; white do 57c. Rye firm at $1@1,05. Hay dull at $17@20. Pork dull and heavy; mess shoulders, firm at 8¾@9c; clear rib 12½@12¾c. Lard dull at 14½@ 14¾c. Butter; western dull at 22@25c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94@95c. Rice in good demand at 18@20½c. Sugar cured hams 14@ 15c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 27.—Tallow 43s 9d. Refined petroleum 8¾d. Linseed oil 28s 6d.

ANTWERP, October 27.—Petroleum: fine pale American 24¾f.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—Cotton dull and weaker; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 4,100 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter No 2 dull at 9s 4d. Corn: sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 4,100 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Spot wheat firm and in fair demand; wheat 37,000 qrs, of which 21,000 were American: Nos 2 and 1 red western spring wheat 8s 5d; No 2 and 1 red western winter 8s 5½d. Corn: mixed western 34s 9d. Lard 53s 9d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—Cotton dull at 14c. Flour dull at $4,75@5,75. Wheat dull; red 1,05. Corn steady; old 77@80c; new 60c. Oats dull at 50@55c. Rye dull at 94c. Barley dull but unchanged. Linseed oil at 85c. Lard dull at 12½c. Eggs steady at 20@22c. Butter firm; choice hammer 25@28c. Cheese firm. Lard quiet and unchanged; offered at 12¾c spot, 11½c November. Bacon: shoulders in fair demand at 7c. Bacon: demand fair and unchanged; sides 7½@7¾c; sugar cured hams 12½c; clear sides 12¾@13½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; 99c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 27.—Cotton: more doing, but prices unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 2 red fall 89c. Corn lower at 71@72c. Oats dull at 44@46c. Barley in good grades firm; others weak and lower to sell. Rye dull at 80c. Whisky steady at 96c. Bacon quiet, with only a small order trade. Lard dull; summer 12c. Hogs: more doing; packing and shipping grades, $3,60@3,75; good to choice heavy butchers' $3,80@4,00; bacon $3@3,40. Cattle dull; Texas and Indians $2,60@3,25; good to choice extra native steers $4,50@5.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Petroleum steady; refined 11½c; crude in bbls 8½@8¾c; do in tks 8¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; red $1,10@1,15; amber $1,18@1,25; white $1,20@1,31. Corn dull at 68c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Whisky $1,02. Butter easier; western prime 20@24c; choice western rolls 24@26c. Cheese firm; prime western reserve 13½@13½c. Eggs easier; western 26@27c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 white Wabash $1,16½; No 3 do $1,10; No 1 white Michigan $1,17; extra $1,18; No 2 do $1,13; No 1 red $1,09½; No 2 $1,02½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed new seller December 62½c; low do new seller October 55c; choice new 58c; grade new 56c; dull; No 1 $1,19; No 2 and Michigan 48½c; white 51c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Corn quiet; white 61@62c. Bran dull at $1,50. Hay: supply good; demand moderate. Pork dull at $20,50@21. Lard: prime western 12¾@13c; choice 12¾. Sugar in good demand; common 8c; fair to fully fair 8¾@9¼c; prime 10c. Molasses: prime to strictly prime 65@70c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana $1,02@1,05; western $1,05@1,06. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee 90½c; No 2 cash and seller October 86c. Corn unsettled and higher; No 2 nominal; No 2 cash and seller October 45c. Rye scarce and higher; No 1 88c. Barley steady and firm; No 2 cash and seller October $1,24; No 3 94¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 27.—Cotton quiet at 14c. Flour and Oats unchanged. Wheat quiet; red 93c. Rye quiet at 90c. Corn unchanged. Bacon quiet at 7¾, 12¾@14c. Sugar firm at 9½@10c. Pork, Bulk Meats and Lard—none here. Whisky 99c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 27.—Wheat dull at $1,03@1,07. Corn dull; held at 70@75c; new ears idle on track. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady at standard white 9½c; Ohio Castle test 110°, in small way 10½c higher.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 27.—Cotton quiet; 12¾@ 13¼c. Flour quiet at $4,50@6,00. Wheat steady at $1,05@1,10. Corn steady at 60c. Oats quiet at 35@ 40c. Lard 16c. Bacon: shoulders 10c; sides 14@14½c. Whisky firm at $1,04.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 27.—Cotton steady; sales of 4,000 bales, including 500 last evening; middling 12¾@14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm. Oats dull at 60@65c. Pork dull at $22. Bacon and Lard quiet and unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 27.—Flour and Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; new 58@59c; old 68@70c. Oats lower at 45@46c. Rye firm at 86c on track. Barley $1,10@1,16.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 27.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,10@1,12. Corn dull at 49@50c. Barley firm.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 27.—Cattle: receipts 1,935 head; total for the week 8,078; market opened unusually dull and slow, nothing moving; sellers say they were hardly sufficient sales to establish prices; the yards are full of common, thin stock; but few good cattle offering. Sheep and Lambs; receipts 3,800 head; total for the week 16,000; market dull and slow; western sheep off 10c; no sales of Canada or Ohio sheep offering. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; receipts were of a better quality. Hogs: receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 13,300; market moderately active; the bulk of sales at $4,25@4,50; Yorkers $5,00@5,50; heavy hogs $4,75@$5,12½.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; market dull; sales of common at 2@2½c; medium to fair 2½@3½c; good to choice 4@5c; several lots left unsold; shipments 722. Hogs: receipts 11,274 head; very heavy; sales ranged from common at 5@5¼c; good light to medium heavy $5,40@5,75; good qualities $5,80@6,00; shipments 1,274 head; receipts 1,500 head; market dull at 3@4½c for common to extra; shipments 795.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of middling upland at 14¾c; Orleans 15c; futures closed steady at a decline; sales of 29,300 bales; January 13 1-32@; February 13 5-16@13 11-32c; March 13 5-8c; April 13 27-32@13 29-32c; May 14 7-16c; June 14 7-16c; October 14 17-32@14 9-16c; November 14 9-16c; December 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Cotton: demand active; sales of 5,700 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@13¼c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅝@14c; middling to strict middling 14¼@14½c; good middling to middling fair 14 7-16@14¾c; receipts 6,536 bales; exports: Great Britain 3,319; stock 64,460; unsold last evening 17,000; on shipboard 44,500.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The package trade was generally quiet, and jobbing branches were only moderately active. Cotton goods more slowly, except heavy standard sheetings and cotton flannels, which are in good demand at steady prices. Prints and ginghams are fairly active. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Syracuse's Print Works have been closed in consequence of a strike among the cloth weavers." Woolen goods are very dull in first hands.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Wool firm; improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X and above 55@56c; do X 54@55c; medium 55@57c; coarse 50@52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 49@52c; medium 53@56c; coarse 50c; combing, washed, 60@63c; do unwashed 42@45c; tub washed 55@60c; extra and merino pulled 42@45c; No 1 and super pulled 44@47c.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

Stations.	Above low water—Ft.	In.	Rise.	Fall.	Wind.	Weather.
*Brownsville, Pa.	4			01	W.	Cloudy.
*Brunswick, Mo.	4				NE.	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	4		11		SE.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	4		4		W.	Fair.
*Confluence	4				NW.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa.	3		5	—1	N.	Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind.	1		11	—1	NW.	Cloudy.
*Freeport, Pa.	4		1	—1	SW.	Fair.
Hermann, Mo.	1		1		Calm.	Thtng.
Jefferson City	2				S.	Lt. Rain.
Keokuk, Iowa.	4		1	—1	N.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	4				S.	Cloudy.
Lexington, Mo.	2				W.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	4			1	W.	Fair.
Marietta	4			—1	NW.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	3		11	—3	SW.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	2		1	—1	SE.	Clear.
*Parkersburg	2		10	—1	NW.	Cloudy.
Oil City, Pa.				—1	W.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	2				E.	Hy Rain.
Paducah, Ky.	2		6	—1	NW.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4		10		NW.	Fair.
Plattsmouth, Neb.	2		2		E.	Lt Rain

HOME NEWS.

Died of His Injuries.

Mr. Samuel Hughes, who was run over by a freight train at the outer depot on Monday night, mention of which was made in our issue of yesterday, died of his injuries last night at ten o'clock. He made his will yesterday morning at four o'clock, knowing that he could only survive a short time. He suffered greatly during the entire day, but death ended his misery at the time above stated.

A Runaway Wagon.

Last evening a boy unloaded a coal wagon on Lowrie street near Ravine street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, and after unhitching his horse, placed a stone behind the wheels of his wagon to prevent it rolling down into Ravine street. After he had gone away some person removed the stone from behind the wheels, and the wagon rolled down and over Ravine street, and fell against a frame house smashing the wagon and damaging the house. The wagon belonged to Mr. Peters.

Phi-Gamma-Delta.

This prominent fraternity will hold its usual anniversary on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Virginia. Among the speakers at the open session will be ex-Governor Vance of N. C., Hon. John P. Hubbard, Hon. William Cassius Goodloe, Hon. John M. Martin, and the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing. Several papers will be read on matters touching the spread and usefulness of the Order. The Rev. W. E. McLaren of Cleveland, O., will read one on the "Ideal Chapter, its Spirit and Work." The delegates from this city are the Rev. John H. McCandless and Mr. Thomas T. Wightman.

Squirrels on Their Travels.

The squirrels in the Allegheny Valley are migrating extensively. They are seen swimming the river in large quantities, and pursuing an easterly course in obedience to some mysterious impulse. The migration extends as low down as Verona, where they are plenty in the fields and neighboring woods, having come from the other side of the river. Great numbers are slain by the hunters, and the interesting little creatures are destroyed without mercy by their enemies. Such an immense migration of the gray squirrel has not been seen since 1846. Many farmers say that their manifest warns them of a severe winter and a scarcity of their food, and they migrate where they will have an abundance of provision, or better chances of getting it.

Journalistic.

"THE ELEVATOR" is the name of a sixteen page quarto monthly journal to be issued by Messrs. T. R. H. Johnson and S. A. Neale, at Washington, Pa., to be devoted to the interests of the colored people. Its columns will consist of reading matter, adapted to the interests of the colored people, calculated to enlighten them upon the current topics of the day, and upon all subjects which relate to their political, civil and domestic affairs. The first number will appear about the first of January. We wish it success.

We clip the above from a Washington, Pa., paper. The *Elevator*, in the hands of Messrs. Johnson and Neale, is sure to deserve a sustaining patronage, and we sincerely hope the colored people of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio will feel it to be their duty to make the enterprise a success, and we also hope that our white fellow citizens the duty of lending both countenance and patronage to the *Elevator*. The editors are both men of culture, and wherever known stand deservedly high, morally, socially and intellectually. They have both made and sustained good reputations as successful, practical educators, and are distinguished for zeal and much labor, devoted to the elevation of their race. We wish them success, hope their labors in the field of journalism will be abundantly rewarded. Professor Neale will not relinquish his position at the head of the Sherman avenue schools.

Death from Excitement—A Singular Case.

Mention was made a few days ago of the death of Miss Emma McLean, daughter of Capt. Geo. McLean, of Rochester, who has relatives and many acquaintances residing in our community. The Beaver *Argus and Radical* in an obituary notice of the lady notes the following singular incident in connection with her last illness: "Miss McLean had been suffering with the typhoid fever for about five weeks previous to her death, but had commenced to recovery slowly a short or two before her death. So much better had she become, indeed, that she was left alone in her room a short time on last Wednesday evening, as she had fallen into a peaceful slumber. The sun was just setting at the time, and a bright streak of sunlight was thrown across the sleeper's bed-chamber. Miss McLean happening to awaken suddenly, saw the room flooded with the sun's rays, and supposing that the house was on fire, suddenly sprang out of bed and called at the top of her voice that the house was on fire. Her fears were soon allayed, however, when the family appeared, and she was placed in her bed again. But the sudden fright had proven too much for her weakened body to bear, and she commenced to sink so rapidly, that death claimed her as a victim on the following afternoon. Miss McLean was a most estimable young lady, beloved by all who knew her, and the family have the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this their sad affliction.

NEW TERM.

Pittsburgh Female College.

It is a pleasure to note the success of genuine merit, and it is therefore with pleasure that we record the fact that the Pittsburgh Female College has not felt the effects of panicky times, but is more prosperous than ever; and it deserves every success. Its faculty embraces thirty teachers of the highest ability; its course of study is thorough in all the useful and ornamental branches; its buildings are commodious and handsomely furnished; and its charges remarkably moderate. What more is needed. Pupils can enter at any time. The next term will commence November 19. Send to the President, Rev. Ira Ferry, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

NEW ORLEANS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company has placed on sale, at their ticket office, Union Depot, in this city, excursion tickets to New Orleans, which will be sold to the Knights of the Order and themselves and families attending the National Tournament of Knights Templar, to be held in that city, commencing December 1st, 1874. These tickets will be good on all trains from and including December 1st, till December 3d, 1874, and the return ticket will be received on any train till January 15th, 1875, and will be sold at the extreme low rate of forty dollars for the round trip by this is the only direct line to the New Orleans, its advantages will be apparent. Pullman car tickets for the round trip can be secured for fifteen dollars additional. There will be one change of cars en route, which is at Louisville.

THE ROMAN MINERS.

Disaffection on the Connellsville Railroad—Three Detachments of Police Sent Up.

Trouble, it seems, is anticipated from the Italian miners who were recently imported to Armstrong's coal works, at Osceola station, on the Connellsville railroad. What ground there is for suspecting an outbreak it was impossible to learn last night, but it was considered of sufficient importance to demand another detail of officers in addition to those already at the works. On Monday four policemen were sent up, Chief Irwin left yesterday with four more, and the third detachment consisting of officers Alstadt, Rargley, Ieefer, Johnson and Hartwig, leaves this morning on the 10:30 train. No outbreak has occurred yet, the presence of the constabulary doubtless being sufficient to repress any symptoms of disorder. One of the rumors current is to the effect that the Romans are besieging their employers for higher wages, and in fact are on a strike for more pay.

COAL MEN'S MEETING.

A Number of Local Matters Attended to.

The Coal Exchange held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning. Messrs. N. J. Bigley, Simpson Horner, and Wm. Robbins were appointed to prepare a resolution requesting Select Council to appoint a committee to co-operate with a committee from Common Council, with a view to having the low water line from Grant street to Lock No. 1 protected. A committee was also appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask him to appoint a police man to prevent persons from throwing dirt and rubbish on the river shore and into the channel, between the Suspension bridge and Lock No. 1. On motion Messrs. James Lynn, Joseph A. Stone and Robert Cornell were appointed a committee to obtain proposals for the digging away of the bar at the Panhandle Railroad bridge. The Secretary of the Exchange was instructed to correspond with General Meyers and ascertain if the time for taking the river reports cannot be changed so as to admit of their earlier publication.

THE EAST END SCANDAL.

The Investigation To-day.

The trouble at the East End, on account of the alleged irregularities of a prominent physician there, was pretty freely discussed on the streets yesterday, and as is usual in such cases, there was some division of sentiment as to his guilt or innocence—a division that may or may not be settled by the result of the investigation.

The accused is one of the most prominent members of the pill-box fraternity hereabouts, and has a very large and remunerative practice. He has always been reported as wealthy, and supported his family in elegant style.

The women in the case are members of a highly respectable family, and were always held in high esteem for their intelligence and culture. They were favorites in the social world, and surprise is mingled with sorrow among all who knew them, that their names should be associated in such a matter.

The trial of the case before the church authorities will come up to-day, but will be held with closed doors, although the verdict will be made public.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court.

[Chief Justice Agnew presiding.]

Jonathan Sarver et al. plaintiffs in error and defendants below vs. William Gosser et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Argued by E. S. Golden, for plaintiffs in error, and Hon. Edgar Cowan contra. This was an action brought in the Court below to obtain possession of the Hebron Evangelical Lutheran Church of Leechburg, on account of the pastor of the same having severed his connection with the General Synod, and violating the charter and supplement of the congregation and the constitution of the Pittsburgh synod. The complainants below asked for an injunction against Sarver, claiming he was not the legal pastor, which was granted, the Court ordering the property to be surrendered, whereupon an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Conemeaugh borough vs. Schnable. Error to the Common Pleas of Cambria county. Argued by McLaughlin for plaintiff in error and Johnson contra. This was an action on the case brought by Schnable against the borough. Schnable claimed that by an unlawful act of defendant, his property, a dwelling house in Conemeaugh borough, was damaged. He alleged that the borough dug down the street in front of his house, and caused his building to tumble down. He maintained that even if the defendant had authority to grade the street, yet the work was done in such a negligent and unskillful manner as to cause the house to fall, and therefore the defendant was answerable in damages. The defendant claimed that it had a right to grade the street, and that it did it prudently. The jury found for plaintiff for $100 and the borough took exceptions to the rulings of the Court.

John McCurdy and wife for use, plaintiffs in error vs. Samuel Conner, with notice to Joseph D. Shepley, terre tenant. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Argued by Hon. Henry D. Foster for plaintiffs in error, and Hon. Edgar Cowan contra.

John Y. Woods, of Greensburg, on motion of Mr. Laird, was admitted to practice in this Court.

United States District Court.

[Judge McCandless on the Bench.]

In the case of Austin McCain, indicted for breaking into and robbing the Postoffice at California, Washington county, a verdict of not guilty was rendered. Col. Patterson, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

The case of the United States vs. Robert L. Brown et al., was continued until next term.

In the bankruptcy case of George B. Sneathen & Co., et al., vs. Steib & Co., of Allegheny county. A jury was empannelled, the case tried and a verdict rendered that the facts set forth in the creditor's petition were true.

In the case of Robert McKirley, assignee of A. Shellenberger, leave was granted to compromise the case.

In the case of the United States vs. one barrel of whisky, owned and claimed by Rehinstraum & Co., a decree of forfeiture was granted and a writ for the sale of the whisky ordered to issue.

In the matter of Gotjeib Seidle, bankrupt, the restraing order against McKee, Scott & Co., of the 17th inst., was made absolute and injunction ordered to issue.

In the matter of McKnight, Duncan & Co., and McKnight, Porter & Co., bankrupts, John W. Kennedy, Esq., filed a perfected petition, and an order was made for the register to proceed with the case.

In the matter of Thomas McKinney, bankrupt, the rule heretofore granted on Alexander J. Allen and others to show cause why an order should not be made for the sale of Bond No. 380, issued by the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company, upon certain conditions was made absolute. A. Blakeley, Esq., for rule.

District Court.

(Judge Kirkpatrick on the Bench.)

Alex. Hunter vs. the Nation Trust Company. Rule granted to show cause why award and judgment against A. G. McCandless and Jake Hill should not be set aside and proceedings stayed *ad interim*.

J. A. McMurtrie vs. C. A. Dravo, Joseph and Christian Johnson, owners or late owners of the steamboat "St. Charles." Plaintiff shipped a circus outfit two years ago at St. Louis for this port. The boat was destroyed by fire. This action is to recover the value of the outfit. Case postponed until this morning, to await some testimony.

City Deposit Bank vs. C. Howard & Son. Leave granted to correct the judgment to $664.63.

M. & M. National Bank vs. William McKee and George McKee; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $538.13.

Martha McD. Smith vs. Charles E. Biddle, administrator of Holland Biddle, deceased, is on trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Hasbrouck et al. vs. Bennett.
Hanen vs. Ballentine.
Drum et al. vs. Hall.
Lanahan vs. Hook & Wise.
Hazlewood & Blackstock vs. Ernick.
Berlis vs. P., V. & C. R. R. Co.
Stockdale, for use, vs. Keys Bros.
Gregg & Co. vs. Morrison & Bunn.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Joseph Mark vs. R. M. Dickey is still on trial before Judge Stowe; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien.

Milo Crawford vs. J. R. Thornton; action for wagen hire. Verdict for plaintiff for ten dollars.

John Berry and wife vs. Martin Joice; action for damages done to property. Juror withdrawn, and judgment of non suit entered.

Mary E. Fried vs. Thos. Fox; action for work and labor done. Jury out.

John Allen and wife vs. David Caughey and wife; action to recover money alledged to have been loaned. On trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To-day.

Simpson vs. Negley.
McAfee vs. Cook.
Magorge & Co. vs. Lowry et al.
McClung vs. W'ay & McElhaney.
McElroy et al. vs. Gumbers et al.
Dellenbach vs. Hill.
McClindon vs. Kelly et al.
O'Donnell vs. Kelly and McGatten.
Gray vs. Phillips et al.
Rehn & Bro. vs. George et al.
Livingston, adm'r, vs. Pierce, adm'r.
Murdock et al vs. Meldrum.
Smith & Co. vs. Arthurs et al.
Follows vs. Osgood et al.
Marks vs. Hartman.
Loughrey vs. Gardner.

Criminal Court.

(Judge Sterrett on the Bench.)

The case of the Commonwealth vs. H. K. Hillon for the murder of Policeman Weimer, was on trial during the entire day. At 4 o'clock the charge was delivered to the jury by the Court, when they retired.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Joseph Trumph, Alex Ebbert.
Jos. McClelland et al. (8 cases.) Henry Schrading. Robert Caughen.
Rufus Cohners et al. (8 cases.) Mich. Schiedmantel. Fred. Ott.
Joseph McMullen et al. (8 cases.) R. J. Bloomfield. Geo. Mulvihill.
Mrs. A. Roth. Geo. W. Gillespie.
James S. Nelson. Flora DeHann.
Nellie Evert. Frank Bloomfield.

PREACHER AND CRUSADER.

A Difference of Opinion—And What it Led to—A Lively Discussion and a Policeman as Pacificator.

Last evening a little episode took place on Federal street, that for a time furnished spice and enjoyment to a large crowd and ended with a visit by a clergyman to Mayor Fleming. The Crusade Band, it seems, started out between five and six o'clock, to call on some of the saloon keepers. They organized a meeting in front of Burger's saloon, near the West Penn Depot, and their devotional exercises attracted a very large concourse of people, who were stopped in their homeward way for a few minutes. After the religious services speeches were in order and Mrs. Matchett proceeded to make an address, in which she severed toward politics and very freely expressed her opinion of some of the candidates. She further urged her hearers to stand by the prohibition ticket, and had just about concluded when a clergyman, Rabbi Eger, of the new Reformed Jewish congregation, who happened to be in the crowd, expressed a dissent from her views. He suggested that perhaps the Sabbath rule properly interpreted meant temperance in all things, and not prohibition. The lady replied, and thus an argument began, which gradually increased in fervor and vociferousness that eventually attracted the attention of the police. The guardians of the law, after a brief survey of the situation, lovingly clung to the Rabbi and persuaded him to make a visit to Mayor Fleming, where he gave bail for a hearing to-day on a charge of blocking up the public street. The hearing will come off to-day, and it is said the lady will also be included in the case, so that the inalienable rights of the American citizen, in justice, may be impartially accorded to all. The incident created a lively sensation while it lasted and was of an interesting character.

THE WEIMAR MURDER.

The Case Resumed Yesterday Morning —Its Continuation—The Charge to the Jury—Latest Accounts.

The trial of H. K. Hillon for the murder of policeman Weimar was resumed yesterday morning before Judges Stowe and Sterrett. In the examination of the witnesses but few facts were brought out which have not already been published in our columns. Several witnesses were examined for the defense, at the conclusion of the testimony for the Commonwealth. At the earliest date of the prisoner testified that on going to the lock-up the night of the murder, he found his brother in a drunken state. His wife also testified to the state of the prisoner, and that on one occasion, at a gathering at her house, the prisoner drank a little eggnog and became violently uncontrollable.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury was addressed by Mr. Marshall for the defense, who spoke an hour and a half, and Mr. Carter, Deputy District Attorney, replied briefly to the review of the testimony. At the close of his address the Court took a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon. Upon reassembling Mr. Schwartzwelder took up the time by calling the attention of the jury to the points of law in the case. He was followed by Mr. Moreland on the part of the Commonwealth, who closed the argument, when Judge Sterrett proceeded to deliver the charge, at the conclusion of which the jury retired. After being out some time, they came into court and asked for additional instructions which were given, and up to a late hour last night, were still in session, deliberating upon their verdict.

POLITICAL.

Mass Meeting of the Colored Voters in the Eleventh Ward School House—A Large Attendance—Lively Speeches—Their Determination to Stand by the Republican Ticket.

A mass meeting was held in Moorhead's School House, in the Eleventh ward, last evening, the attendance being large. Mr. Thomas Gatewood called the meeting to order, when Messrs. A. B. Johnston, Wesley White, John Morton, G. S. Woodson, Robert Brady, Henry Harris, Moses Ditcher and William Smith were chosen Vice Presidents and Mr. E. J. Harris Secretary. The Chairman in opening the exercises asked what the Republican party had done, also what the Democrats had accomplished. He thought the colored man could not afford to throw away his vote against his own interests. He asked for a full vote on next Tuesday for the candidates of those who had proven themselves as their friends in their greatest hours of darkness. (Applause).

Mr. George D. Ware being introduced, said he was surprised at the position in which he found himself, for it was the first time he had ever taken an active part in the political field. He loved to talk about liberty, for it was something that had a pleasant sound to his ear. He referred to the party who had brought the colored race from the bonds of slavery, and placed them upon a platform which enabled them to enjoy the rights of freemen. The Republican party had worked wonders. It had freed four millions of slaves, and by it we are all made American citizens. (Applause). The speaker recited the acts of the Republican party in favor of his race. He then proceeded to discuss the fitness of the candidates who called upon this district for their suffrages, and paid a high tribute to General Negley by saying he not only did his work, but did it well, and called upon every man to not only go to the polls and cast their votes for this gentleman but to vote the whole ticket, without scratching a name. He said when a colored man showed himself fit for an office and was able, by his learning to fill it creditably, he had no doubt that he would be put forward, but men must show themselves capable in order to ask for position. In conclusion he would be made an appeal to his country-men not to go off on side issues, such as temperance and reform movements, but to stand by the organization who had secured to them their present rights and liberties. He retired amidst great applause.

Mr. J. C. Brown was next introduced, who said he desired to review the acts of the party of which he was a member, and said it had been successful in the accomplishment of a great work. He believed in short speeches and to the point, and gave way for others who were to follow.

Mr. Paul A. Cuyler was called for, and said he felt proud to appear before his fellow-citizens to discuss the political issues of the day. He asked if there had been one among all the colored people freed from slavery who had proven disloyal and thought the soldiers of the Union Army could answer this inquiry. He said in all the history of the past it had been plainly shown that the Republican party was aimed to elevate the colored man, while on the contrary the Democratic party had tried to keep him in ignorance, but promised now to do better. He thought if they lift the ballot so high, were it to gain the ascendency, that he could not reach it.

He said, occasionally we find a good Democrat who thought the negro should have his rights, but what are these rights? The Democratic party says that they are negroes, but have nothing to do with the Government." The gentleman referred to General Negley going to the front at the beginning of the war, and said while his opponent in the contest might represent a portion of his constituents, he would do nothing in favor of the colored race. He referred to Col. Bayne, who was the candidate for Congress on the North Side, and spoke of his favorable position on equal rights, he hoped he would be triumphantly elected. (Applause.) He then discussed the tariff question and favored protection, and said that upon the currency question the Democratic party were not a unit, each section having its own views, so it was hard to form an opinion as to what it would do were it to come into power. He thought the acts of a party should be judged by the past, and not by any promises which it might make. At this point the speaker was interrupted by the appearance of the Excelsior Band from Jack's Run, which was then in front. As soon as they were seated, he proceeded by saying he was glad to see the ranks reinforced, and that as they came in under strains of music so would the Republican party march to victory on next Tuesday (Applause.) In conclusion the speaker suggested that every voter leave his pencil at home on election day, and hoped no influence would be brought to bear upon them, but that each would go and vote as guided by their respective duties.

Mr. William G. Barks next took the platform and said before he could have faith in a man's conversion, he must see at least some fruits growing out of his new life. So he thought of the party in opposition to the colored race. He desired to see consistency upon the part of each citizen and thought that any one in favor of the Democratic party by a colored man, was a blow at his own manhood, at his own race and at the liberties of millions yet unborn. Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

George R. Riddle et ux. to Margaret Franz, March 24, 1873, undivided half interest in thirty-nine lots in Hugh Sweeny's plan, Allegheny; also, undivided half interest in a lot in "Mount Emmett" plan, Allegheny, with buildings. Price.....$3,916

Max Litzkus and wife to F. J. Schneider, September 11, 1874, lot in Twenty-fourth ward, city, 24x109 feet, with buildings. Price.....$1,000

Henry Sellers McKee, executor and guardian to Stewart McKee, June 30, 1874, undivided ¼ interest in lots in East Birmingham borough, belonging to the estate of Thomas McKee, deceased. Price.....$111,299 67

Harriet M. Lorenz and Emma McKee to Henry Sellers McKee, October 15, 1874, same as above. Price.....$111,299 67

Cornelius Mooney et ux. to Joanna Quinn, Oct. 3, 1874, lot in First ward, Allegheny, 18x20 feet. Price.....$700

Robert Brown et al to Robert S. Baines, Jan. 18, 1873, irregular lot in Sixth ward, city. Consideration.....$1,000

Christ Freolich to William Knehn, Feb. 2, 1874, certain tract of land in Reserve township. Price.....$800

James McHale to Dr. E. A. Wilson, Nov. 7, 1874, lot in South Pittsburgh. Price.....$100

Sarah B. Wilson to William G. Lord, Oct. 15, 1873, two lots in Thirtieth ward, city. Price.....$1,000

George Wiltshire to Wm. Lord, Jr., Sept. 14, 1873, lot in Thirtieth ward, city. Consideration.....$1

Wm. G. Lord to Angelotus Sassara, Sept. 16, 1874, same lot as above. Price.....$1,000

Sheriff's deed to John W. Wiley, Jan. 3, 1873, interest of an unknown owner to a certain lot on Reid street, Eleventh ward, city, 20x90 feet. Price.....$1,000

M. Mosetig to Pressley Dunwood, March 15, 1873; lot in Eleventh ward, city. Consideration.....$1

J. W. Wiley to Pressley Dunwood, March 19, 1873; same lot as above. Price.....$550

Christopher Heller to William Lyon, October 19, 1874; lot between Wharton and Sidney streets, on alley, South Pittsburgh, 20x60 feet. Price.....$1,800

Joseph Nish to Leandis Semmelroth, 1874; lot in Twenty-first ward, city, in Mellon's plan, 25x100 feet. Price...$1,800

MILLVALE SCHOOLS.

Rejoicing Over the Completion of the New Building—Speechmaking, Flag Presentations, and General Jubilee—How the Old and Young Folks Celebrated the Event.

On Monday the new public school building of Millvale borough was dedicated. In the afternoon the children with their parents and friends met in the hall, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Segebrook, Riley and others of the school board, Mr. B. Scott, Chairman of the board, being in charge of the meeting. An elegant flag, the gift of Hon. H. K. Sample, was presented to the school through the latter, and Mr. John L. Williams responding. The children were then entertained with a treat and dismissed, all highly delighted with the entertainment, a vote of thanks having first been returned to Mr. Sample for the flag and to the school board.

In the evening the citizens held a meeting, and the hall was filled to over-flowing with ladies and gentlemen. Mr. A. McF. Johnston was called upon to preside. Speeches were made by Rev. Shields, Prof. Snodgrass, A. T. Douthet and others. Music was furnished by the Millvale Singing Club, under direction of Prof. Foizey.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the young ladies and gentlemen took possession of the hall, and until long past midnight "tripped the light fantastic toe." The occasion is one that will long be remembered by the citizens of the borough.

The building is large and elegant, and equal to any in the county. The Board of Directors deserve great credit, and certainly the expression of the citizens, on Monday evening, proves their labors are fully appreciated.

TEN DAYS ONLY.

Great Bargains—Assignee's Sale of Dry Goods—Quantities to Suit the Purchaser.

The entire stock of Dry Goods of Messrs. J. & A. T. Douthett, No. 146 Federal street, Allegheny city, is offered at Assignee's Sale for the next ten days, and purchasers can rely on the excellence of the goods, as these gentlemen kept nothing but what was of the best quality. The assortment is very full, embracing Jeans, Cassimeres, Flannels, Alpacas, Jap. Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Poplins, French Merinos, Plaids, all of which must be sold, and great bargains may be expected. Fancy dress goods, Plaids and Shawls at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than cost, offering an opportunity to procure first quality goods at prices lower than before the war. Call soon, as the next ten days must clear out the stock.

Wall Street Stock Speculations

Fully explained in the *Wall Street Reporter*, also the new method of operating in Puts, Calls, or Double Privileges, by investing from $10 to $100. Mailed free by L. W. Hamilton & Co., Stock Brokers, 48, Broad street, New York. MWF

Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

....Birds fly southward now.

....Coal operators are looking for a rise.

....Freeport talks of a water-works—but only talk, so far.

....Real estate agents now say rents must come down.

....The "ball" season is at hand—not base ball, however, thank fortune.

....The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening and approved bills amounting to $310.

....The reporters don Vice Presidential robes at political mass meetings now *vide* last night's gathering.

....A house on Resaca street, near Benton alley, Allegheny, was burglarized to the extent of $100 on Monday night.

....Sixteen children from one room in the Fourth ward schools, Allegheny, are obliged to stay at home on account of the measles.

....Two political meetings were held on the South Side, Monday night. The Democratic and prohibition orators belched forth.

....John E. Carlton, a boy seventeen years of age, and who worked at McCandless & Co.'s store on Liberty street, has unaccountably disappeared.

....A meeting of the committee of thirty, appointed by the taxpayers of the Fourteenth ward, was held in the Bellefield school house last evening.

....The warmth of the political campaign was evidently increasing rapidly yesterday, a result of the meeting on Monday night at the Academy of Music.

....Yesterday was pay day for the Italian miners along the Panhandle Railroad. It is said that some of them will be discharged because they do not give satisfaction.

....Yesterday afternoon a carpenter named Reese Tannehill accidentally cut a severe gash in one of his feet with an adze, at his shop on Pearl street, Allegheny. Dr. Ure dressed the wound.

....The Allegheny county cases will be taken up this morning in the State Supreme Court, instead of the first week of November, on account of an unexpected terminus in the list allotted for this week.

....The Herron's Hill reservoir has been tested, and it will not hold water. The fluid it is said, runs out as fast as it is pumped in. Its failure is owing to the fact that no puddle was used in the reservoir.

....Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-three deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday evening last, of which number seven were from typhoid fever, and seven from consumption.

....The furnishing store of J. H. Moreland, No. 584 Penn street, was entered on Monday night by thieves and a large quantity of white shirts, drawers and socks, and about one hundred worth of sleeve buttons, studs, etc., carried off.

....The stockholders of the Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company, at a meeting held on Monday evening, resolved to pay off the entire debt of the company, amounting to about $30,000. Another meeting has been appointed for next Monday evening.

....Rev Mr. Humphrey, in Grace church, to morrow night, will talk of "The Devil," and some of the brethren feel interested in knowing what he will say. His many years dangling at his heels, came dashing at fran-of experience in the ministry of Lake Richmond Governor, Temple for Surveyor General, Beath for Auditor General, E. A. Wood for Senate, and the balance of the ticket containing the names of the Republican candidates for Legislature.

....After January 1st, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not allow any of its officers or employes to be connected with any other corporation. The company demands that all employes shall devote their entire attention to the duties of their respective positions; that they are not to be interested, directly or indirectly, in the supplies or business of the road, and that all emoluments and profits accruing from any such employment or interest, belonging naturally to the company, are to be turned into the treasury of the road.

....Yesterday afternoon Officer George Johnston, with the assistance of another officer, arrested, on Market street, Martin and Thomas Brawdy and a man by the name of Williams, supposed to be a "pal" of the Brawdy's, all of whom are suspicious characters and well-known to the police of the city. Since the attempt on Saturday morning last to break open the safe in the plumbing shop of John Bourne, the officers on that beat have become more vigilant and are determined to arrest all suspicious characters found in that neighborhood. At the four o'clock hearing Martin Brawdy and Williams were sentenced six months to the County Workhouse. Thomas Brawdy was subsequently released.

....The safe in Sharp & Hoffman's store, in Rochester, was "blowed" on Monday night by burglars. When the owners arrived they found that the safe had been literally blown to pieces, fragments being picked up in different parts of the store. The force of the explosion must have been terrific, judging from the condition of things in the store. The goods on the shelves were thrown down, boxes torn and shattered, and loose articles were heaped together in confused piles. If the parties were in the store at the time of the explosion their escape from serious injury, if not from instant death, would have been miraculous. The burglars only received between ten and twenty dollars for their trouble.

PERSONAL.

***Mrs. Emily H. Scott is Postmistress at McKeesport now.

***Col. T. A. Scott passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Columbus.

***Mr. John T. Brown, who has been so faithful in his attendance as a spectator on the sessions of the Water Committee, was, for some reason unaccountable to the writer, not on hand last night. Mr. Brown is generally acknowledged to be an *ex-officio* member of the committee, by virtue of the interest displayed by him in its deliberations, and his absence last evening excited universal comment. If he had been present it was thought there might have been a quorum.

***Hon. S. J. Cross of Rochester, who has been in delicate health for some time past, returned home from Manhattan, Kansas, on last Thursday, whither he had been sojourning for some weeks, in the hope of regaining his usual good health, without, we are sorry to state, having apparently derived much benefit from the trip. We trust, however, that Mr. C. will soon be enjoying his wonted health again, as we can ill afford to lose him from the active business pursuits of our community even for a short time.—*Beaver Argus and Radical.*

THE FIRE FUND.

The Money Collected for the Sufferers by the Fire in Allegheny, July 4th—What was Done With it—The Accounts Closed Up—The Final Report.

The Citizens' Committee of Allegheny, which was appointed to disburse relief to those persons who were burned out and lost their property by the extensive fire in that city, July 4th, concluded their labors about a week ago, and requested the Mayor to appoint a committee to audit their accounts. The committee appointed met yesterday afternoon and spent several hours in closely examining the books, vouchers and the accounts of the Secretary, Mr. R. D. McGonigle, and the Treasurer, Mr. John Dean. They found everything correct, and prepared a report accordingly, which was handed to the Mayor. The total amount raised was $6,566.63, which was distributed as follows:

Mrs. Marn, $65; Mrs. Flynn, $40; John Martin, $40; Mary Snee, $100; Maria Marshall, $65; John Rigley, $225; Fred. Smith, $65; Thomas Hughes, $50; Mrs. McKain, $100; Mrs. N. Hughes, $50; Mrs. Bonner, $100; Mrs. Clatworthy, $50; Mrs. Boston, $75; Mrs. Clark, $15; Mrs. Harris, $165; Mrs. Sheepart, $100; Mrs. Adams, $100; Chas. Gilmer, $100; Mrs. Barry Quarter, $115; Mrs. McK. Lusk, $115; Margt. Elkins, $115; Mrs. G. Murdock, $60; Thos. Clayburn, $65; G. C. Barnes, $115; H Lysle, $115; S. G. Brown, $100; Mrs. Kennedy, $50; Mrs. McCombs, $150; Mrs. Crunkleton, $30; Maria Samman, $30; Andrew Nellis, $165; Samuel Cooley, $65; Jerry Smith, $115; N. Gossett, $100; J. Willoughby, $125; Mrs. Mouren, $165; John Smith, $115; Mrs. H. Shroudt, $115; M. Longwell, $39; C. Beck, $30; M. Whitmore, $30; William Ellis, $165; Mrs. Yake, $40; J. Morrison, $115; Mrs. S. Riddle, $40; Matilda Barry, $100; Catharine Smith, $30; Ann Quinn, $100; Mrs. Dean, $100; Mrs. Hannah D. Morrison, $65; S. Fletcher, $65; James Ramsay, $100; Mrs. S. Rinehart, $100; Isaac Richey, $50; Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Scott, $75; Susan Williams, $100; H. Williams, $100; Mary Quigley, $100; $50; W. B. Copeland, $5; Mary Kurtz, $75; Mrs. M. Black, $45; Ella Allison, $70; L. Valentine, $75; Sarah Brown, $60; Elizabeth Barnett, $65; J. Anderson, $100; Mary Sturgeon, $50; Wm. Dean, $50; Mrs. Stackhouse, $100; Jesse Hide, $50; Margaret Carlisle, $20; Catharine Kurtz, $20; Mrs. Matchet, $25; Agnes Magee, $22; Lena Schwab, $10; A. Dickson, $100; Margaret Bayham, $65; Mary Sproul, $65; Pat. Kane, $5; Mrs. Robinson, $100; Caroline Dolby, $40; Mrs. Sloan, $65; Rose A. Willard, $10; Peter Ford, $50; Mrs. E. A. Beyers, $50; Andy Taggart, $50; Mrs. T. Sproul, $65; Kate Fink, $25; Isabella Lavigne, $50; Emma Dawson, $5; Kate Mc-Donald, $25; Mrs. Heckert, $100; Louis Bauer, $100; J. H. Megraw, $75. Books, $3.50; printing, $3.25. Total, $6,566.63.

The committee before adjourning recommended that the report of the Relief Committee and their accounts be published with the annual reports of the city officers and committees of Councils, for the information of the citizens. The papers, books, vouchers and other documents belonging to the Relief Committee will be filed in the City Treasurer's Office.

Fine Clothing—Latest Styles.

Gentlemen who desire to get their money's worth in the clothing line should patronize Mr. C. F. Ahlers, the Liberty street clothier, near Sixth avenue. Mr. Ahlers makes a specialty of keeping on hand the best material, and "making up" his goods in the latest style. Being satisfied with reasonable profits, he is able to do this, and yet accommodate his patrons with suits that can challenge competition. He has now on hand a large stock of goods suitable for fall and winter wear. The assortment embraces material of all grades, from the finest for dress to the plainest for work. Business men will find Mr. Ahlers' style very attractive and comfortable, and we guarantee every patron to be pleased with any investment at this house.

Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Make His Acquaintance.

To those whoare acquainted with Thos. Davage, of No. 4 First avenue, and have used of his manufactures, no encomium either of the man or his goods is necessary, but for the benefit of those who have not yet had the good fortune to employ his articles of workmanship, we say that should you require anything in the line of Pumps for barges or steamboats, or Blocks for steamboats or rafts, you will find the most profitable place in the world to purchase the same is at No. 57 First avenue. The inside iron strapped Block, manufactured by Mr. Davage, is the no plus ultra of blocks, never failing to give entire satisfaction wherever used. All other styles. Everything very cheap.

Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Water Notice.

There will be a short supply of water on Wednesday, October 28, in the following wards (caused by making new connections to the pumping main), viz.: the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. The police are requested to prohibit the use of hose or any waste of water on the above day.

JAMES M. ATKINSON,
Superintendent, Water Works.

Furs, Furs, Furs,

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the line steamer Baltic at Baltimore; steamer Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; steamer Helvetia at New York; steamer City of Paris at Queenstown; steamer Rhein at Southampton; steamer State of Nevada at Glasgow; steamer California at Moville.

Furs, Furs, Furs.

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Delicious Fresh Fish.

Mr. B. Pulpress, No 45 Diamond Market, has a great variety of fresh Fish constantly on hand, such as White Fish, Salmon, Black Bass, White Bass, Yellow Bass, Mackinaw Trout, Halibut, Pike, Pickerel, Rock Fish, Blue Fish, Catfish, Eels and fresh Codfish Steaks. The deep sea Oyster, considered such a luxury, always on hand. Oysters, large, heavy and of high flavor.

Dunlap Hats.

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Persons engaged during the day have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, etc., in the evenings. No class system. Individual instruction. Full corps of teachers. For circulars apply at the office of Duff's college, 49 Fifth avenue.

N. B.—Evening session from 7 to 9.

Hats for Big Heads

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Nota Bene.

To